THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, at Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

RAILROADS HOW THEY PAY.

We compile from the "Banker's Almanac and Register for 1875," the following regarding railroads in the United States:

Divided into sectional divisions, we have the cost of railroads, as follows, viz:

New England States	$ 263,697,778
Middle States	1,126,702,107
Western States	1,739,728,234
Southern States	593,221,106
Pacific States	154,060,809
Aggregate	$3,784,543,034

The debts of the railroads are given, as follows—this includes all debts:

New England States	$ 122,221,410
Middle States	477,136,970
Western States	885,794,823
Southern States	280,846,661
Pacific States	102,889,169
Total	$1,866,901,150
Annual required to pay interest on debt at 7 per cent.	$ 128,583,211
Annual earnings	183,810,562
Leaving, for the payment of interest, for the stock-holder's dividends	53,227,351

Take the cost of all the railroads in the United States, $3,784,543,034 Deduct therefrom the total amount of debts, 1,866,901,150

Stock, $1,917,638,581
Cost expended, leaves to the stock as the amount of $53,227,351 annually, or less than *two and three quarters per cent. per annum.* This is rather unprofitable.

The above figures show the character of investments made in the United States, which gave its people, in 1874, 74,651 miles of railroad, costing an average of $51,507 per mile, and nearly four hundred millions of dollars in all.

North Carolina stands thus in the record for 1873:

Cost of construction of her railroads	$35,425,606
Net earnings, subject to payment of interest on debts	1,011,279

We have no data from which to give the amount of debts of the North Carolina Railroads, but we notice that the railroads in the twelve Southern States which on January 1st, 1874, had 16,053 miles of railroad, costing $20,500 per mile, aggregating $329,121,106 total cost, left of their net earnings the sum of $1,537,940 for the stockholders!

Of the railroads constructed and in course of construction in the United States a large number failed to pay interest on their bonds; stated in round numbers at the amount of $555,000,000.

It seems impossible in the light of these figures that railroad building will amount to much in the future.—Investments must pay before more money will be forthcoming.

Now, in the face of these facts, does it look as if North Carolina could build railroads? Why does the General Assembly seek to prevent the building of the Western North Carolina Railroad, by trying experiments? Why does it seek to embarrass the completion of the Carolina Central Railway to Shelby, by tacking on an act called for provisions and attempts to force that Company into large expenditures for the benefit of a few, who are unwilling to help themselves, and call on Hercules, in this case, the General Assembly?

Is there in the foregoing statements any encouragement for capitalists to put money into railroads? We say, not much. We hope our Legislators will read and ponder well over the incontrovertible facts we give.

These facts and figures prove that the railroads are not grinding the producer, or any one else, by their charges. Neither in the South or West is this the case. The railroads of the Western States cost $1,731,000,000, paid in 1873, $62,265,637 interest, and left for dividends, $10,198,575.—Deducting the debt from the cost it leaves this ten millions to pay the owners of eight hundred and forty-seven millions, or one and one-quarter per cent. per annum. It has already been shown what the net receipts of the Southern roads are.

STEPHENS' DELUSION.

Alexander H. Stephens has recovered from his third delusion. Only a few months ago he made a speech favoring the renomination of President Grant, providing he would preserve the South in its rights. Recent events have doubtless convinced him that President Grant is not the best friend the South has, for a correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitutionalist* represents him as saying recently that "he was deeply anxious for the condition of the country; that he regarded the re election of Grant by the radical party to the Presidency as the greatest possible calamity that could befall the country, and that it would be his utmost endeavor, now, as it has been for two years past, to prevent that state of things which would bring it about." Ingenuous speaking did much mischief sometimes. There are occasions in the life of a great party when silence, prudence and a masterly inactivity are its highest policy, because then the opposition is allowed to develop its pernicious schemes and show its hand fall, and then can find no shelter from the storm of indignation certain to come upon it. "These seem to be his views, and further, that it is of the first importance that the friends of constitutional freedom, with whom is the hope of the future of this government, should fully understand and wisely appreciate the truth that "in their patience possess they their souls"

His name is Thomas Durfee, and he is Chief Justice of Rhode Island. He has asked the Legislature to reduce his salary because it is too high. He deserves to have it doubled.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. NO. 9.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week.....$1 00
One Square, two weeks.....
One Square, one month.....2
One Square, three months.....
One Square, six months.....

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

The bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus at Washington City, and which is understood to embody the wishes of the President, is the most dangerous blow at the liberties of the whole people that has ever been proposed. It should have been styled "an act to endow the President of the United States with unlimited power over the lives and liberties of the American people," for it proposes to invest him with an authority as absolute as that possessed by the Czar of all the Russias or the Sultan of Turkey. It is not limited either in regard to operation or to time, and places the persons of the Governor of New York and of Ohio as much at his mercy as those of McEnery, in New Orleans, and Garland, in Arkansas.

The writ of *habeas corpus* has been properly styled the bulwark of liberty. It is simple in its provisions, yet in its suspension or its enforcement lies the difference between a republic and a despotism. It is a safeguard thrown around the liberties of the citizens by the fathers of the Republic, who never dreamed of its suspension unless in times of great danger and emergency, not to a party but to a whole people. It is styled "the sacred writ," and the Constitution of the United States expressly says that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Does the public necessity require it now in the only light in which the Constitution allows it to be used? There is neither rebellion nor invasion in the land, nor is there any prospect of either in the near future. The country is at peace and there is no danger to be contemplated anywhere in our borders save to the perpetuation of the power of the President and his party.

The privilege guaranteed by the writ of *habeas corpus* is simply the right to be heard as to the cause of arrest, and in its action is a guarantee against illegal imprisonment. Any judicial officer can cause an arrest, but if the citizen feels himself restrained of his liberty without due cause he can sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* and the prisoner must be produced and the case heard on its own merits, before the Judge who issues the writ. But with the *habeas corpus* suspended this right no longer exists. The unlimited power conferred upon the President will enable him to cause the arrest of any party, at any time, and there is no appeal for this arrest beyond the will of the Executive despot. It will virtually place all power over the liberties of all the people of this vast country in the hands of one man and the victims will languish in prison until the tools of the President see fit to bring them to trial.

Beyond a doubt, the proposed bill is directed at the now powerful Democratic party and in the interests of the perpetuation of Republican ascendency. It is a war on the large majority by the weak minority now, unfortunately, in power. It is to be the *coup d'etat* of the closing days of the present Congress; a rebellion of the rulers against the people and a scheme by which the Southern States may be coerced into voting for Grant for a third term. Possibly, the bill may not pass, but if it does not, it will not be on account of the deep villainy it covers. If the measure is necessary to revive the drooping fortunes of the Republican party then the party hash will be applied, without mercy, and the bill will pass or else the Republican party will die with the closing days of the Forty-third Congress.

HIT HIM AGAIN.

President Grant's disgraceful message in regard to affairs in Arkansas meets with but little favor even among the most unscrupulous of his partisans. The hot shot continue to fall in at his front door, and from quarters where he should least expect them, and the most artful dodger in the world could not avoid an occasional hard hit. The indications are that there will soon not be a corporal's guard left among the press of the country who will have the effrontery to offer anything like an apology for his mad acts.

The last home-made Brutus is the Chicago *Tribune*, not long since an independent paper, but recently taken in hand by some of Grant's admirers and added to the rapidly decreasing list of Presidential apologists. Even the *Tribune*, which has heretofore eat its crow without a question, finds on it now that it doesn't hanker after it, and its ordinarily strong stomach has actually balked at the Arkansas dose. One would think that, after gulping down Sheridan in Louisiana it could easily swallow Grant in Arkansas, but the contrary seems the case. With a reckless disregard for consequences in the shape of Government advertising, the righteous indignation of the *Tribune* finds vent for its feelings in the following nine low words:

We have one "hell" on our hands in the South already. This is the limit demanded by the most orthodox creed. Louisiana is enough. Are we to organize another "hell" in Arkansas for the sake of a crowd of carpet-baggers? Let us keep our hands off. Perpetual meddling will only make matters worse. Arkansas is getting along remarkably well, and the Executive authorities at Washington had better let well enough alone. This will probably be the mature judgment of the President. It is not difficult to recognize in the Message the bad logic and worse law of that miracle of inefficiency and prejudice, Attorney-General Williams."

The Tariff bill, says a Washington telegram, meets with objection, not only from the Democratic, but from many of the Republican members of Congress and, therefore, doubts are expressed as to whether it can pass in its present form.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Radicals in New Hampshire are warming up to the fact that the second Tuesday in March is the day on which they are to vote for State officers and Members of Congress. The present Representatives, all of whom are Administrationists, are fully aware of the danger impending and are putting forth their strongest efforts to secure a greater interest among their somewhat apathetic followers:

As the most powerful excitant to be found at this time, the speeches of the President's Senatorial defenders on the Louisiana usurpation are sent from Washington to be spread broadcast over the State. Senator Conkling's feeble excuses for the employment of military force to compel the partisan organization of a Legislature, and Senator Logan's violent diatribes against the people of the South and the "banditti" of Louisiana in particular, make up the bulk of the huge bundles which cumber the mails running to Concord; and these, illustrated with wood-cuts of skulls and cross-bones and presenting fac-similes of Ku Klux documents, provided by the Attorney General's ingenious special agents, are doubtless expected to give tone to the Radical canvass. These tactics, says the Boston *Post*, are unnecessary to make plain the issue of the campaign. The office-holding gentlemen who control the State Republican Committee have rounded any possible equivocation in the platform by the remarkable despatch to Speaker Blaine, in which to "stand by the President and Sheridan" is proclaimed the single great duty of the hour; and the speeches of Conkling and Logan are pertinent only as showing that to stand by the President involves the condemnation of the entire Southern people and the endorsement of acts of military absolutism which have received the condemnation of citizens of all parties in mass meeting throughout the land.

It is highly improbable that the liberal citizens of New Hampshire, who placed that State in the honorable position of leadership in the great reform movement of last year, will yield up their intelligence to this flood of partisan misrepresentations. The attitude and the purposes of the Democratic party were never more worthy of the hearty endorsement they have received. The canvass is conducted upon a platform of hard money, economy in the State and National Governments, honesty in legislation, and the undisturbed supremacy of the civil over the military power.

ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

We publish herewith an address to the people of the Southern States, issued by their Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress. It is an able paper, calm, clear and comprehensive, and deals with the situation, not only as it is now, but as it will be if Congress should place autocratic power in the hands of the President by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. It advises moderation and forbearance under any and all circumstances, and counsels a quiet submission to present wrongs, looking to the future for a redress of all grievances. It is especially impressive in warning the people of the fact that every street brawl and every disturbance of whatsoever character and by whom committed, whether by Democrat or Republican, white or black, will be distorted into a heinous crime and made to play its part in the next campaign in working upon the prejudices of the Northern people. It is to be hoped that every Democrat in the South will give the address a careful reading and will ponder well the excellent advice it contains, remembering that it comes from those who are as sentinels on the watch tower and who are much more thoroughly conversant with the villainous schemes of our enemies than the people, or the papers either, can possibly be. The address is as follows:

To the People of the Southern States:

You have confided to the undersigned, in this conjuncture of affairs, the delicate and difficult task of guarding, in the Federal Congress, your public interests, your rights and reputation. You will, therefore, pardon the liberty we take of addressing you, at a period so critical, upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your posterity. You cannot have failed to observe the persistent effort of some of the leaders of the Republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which happily are fast giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our common country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to passion. We believe that through the honest representations of a few upright and conscientious Federal officers and agents, an independent and able public press, and of many citizens, without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States, and the real sentiment of the Southern people, are being gradually made known to our fellow-citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision when fully apprised of all the facts. The great basis of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies, and come together again as in the early days of the Republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interests of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing inconsistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to resolve to suffer with heroic patience, whatever be their provocations and wrongs, looking through the fearful present to a hopeful future, and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignity and moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of the peace, maintaining the kindest relations towards the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced, and the corrupt government to which his vote has subjected us, rest not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have, by appeals to his worst passions, sought to make him our worst enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interest and his is identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are the enemies of both races, let us, at the same time, see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed right to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who either seek to know the truth or to find a home upon our soil. We do not exaggerate when we admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatsoever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white, Republican or Democrat, such as are incident to every community upon earth, is perverted into evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence and a purpose to accomplish political ends. We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only where ignorance of our true condition prevails. Strenuous efforts are being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of the most dangerous measures, in order to irritate our people, to drive them to despair, to provoke them to riotous outbreaks, in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interferences. We express the hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished, it would be against the protest, not only of the Democrats, but of the moral worth and the statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant, Evarts, Charles Francis Adams and others, whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country. We may, however, mistake. The most extreme oppressive and unconstitutional measure may be imposed upon you. In such a event we would appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of a long-suffering people, by every hope of the future, for continued forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties, and the safety of our republican form of government.

Signed by the following Senators:

George Goldthwaithe, Alabama; John W Stevenson, Kentucky; T M Norwood, Georgia; Henry Cowper, Tennessee; J B Gordon, Georgia; M W Ransom, North Carolina; P C McCreery, Kentucky; Lewis V Bogy, Missouri; John W Johnson, Virginia; A S Merrimon, North Carolina.

And by the following members of the House of Representatives:

Philip Cook, Georgia; John H Caldwell, Alabama; Hiram P Bee, Georgia; Fred G Brombery, Alabama; John D C Atkins, Tennessee; Alfred M Waddell, North Carolina; Dewitt C Geddings, Texas; Wm S Herndon, Texas; Roger Q Mills, Texas; Asa Heville, Texas; John Hancock, Texas; Thomas T Crittenden, Missouri; John Young Brown, Kentucky; Henry R Harris, Georgia; Pierce M B Young, Georgia; Washington C Whitehorn, Tennessee; John M Bright, Tennessee; Edward Crossland, Kentucky; R T Bowen, Virginia; Jas B Beck, Kentucky; Richard P Bland, Missouri; George M Adams, Kentucky; John B Clark, Jr, Maine; William E Arthur, Kentucky; Abram Comings, Missouri; Milton J Durham, Kentucky; Eppa Hunton, Virginia; Robert A Hatcher, Missouri; Thomas M Gunter, Arkansas; John M Glover, Missouri; William F McLean, Texas; James M Leach, North Carolina; Robert B Vance, William M Robbins, North Carolina; Thomas S Ashe, North Carolina; James H Blount, Georgia; John T Harris, Virginia; Thomas Whitehead, Virginia; Elisha D Standiford, Kentucky; William H Stone, Missouri; Joseph H Sloss, Alabama; John D Young, Kentucky; Erastus Wells, Missouri; Charles W Milliken, Kentucky; William B Read, Kentucky; Lucius Q C Lamar, Mississippi.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR ON THE SITUATION.

Ex-Governor Seymour spent several days in Washington recently, and on his way home to Utica stopped for an evening in New York. He told friends who called upon him at his hotel that the Republican party in Congress seemed to be stricken with suicidal blindness. Though it has fallen into disfavor in the country, its managers have so lost their heads that they persist in doing everything that will increase the popular distrust and drive the party towards its destruction. There are a few wise men in the party in Congress, it is true, but they are as chips upon the furious torrent, and have just about as much power to check its course. The Governor likens the party leaders to a demented man determined upon suicide. They refuse to avail themselves of a single opportunity to save the life of the party.

Formal charges of dishonesty have been presented against Governor Taylor, of Wisconsin, for alleged misdemeanors while he was president of the State Agricultural Society.

Madame Christine Nilsson has been engaged for $1,600 a night to give twelve operatic concerts in France during March. These will be divided between the cities of Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, Nantes, Bordeaux, Rouen, Nice and Toulouse.

The Government has really begun to economize. Let us be joyful. A mail agent named Radford, who was killed on the 25th of November while in the discharge of his duties on the Baltimore and Ohio road, had that morning been paid his month's wages in full. The amount thus overdrawn was five days' pay, which has been duly extorted from the widow.

The President frankly illustrated his ignorance, and explained the phrase so puzzling in his strange Arkansas message, when he said to a prominent Republican: "If the present government in Arkansas is allowed to stand, Mississippi may in a short time change her constitution and fling out Governor Ames. Other States may follow in the same direction under this precedent. As soon as Congress adjourns they may change their State governments, and the whole South may be lost to the party in the next election." This is the whole matter in a nutshell.

The armies of Europe are now larger than ever. That of Germany contains, in round numbers, more than a million and a half of men; that of Russia, a million and a quarter; that of France, over a million; that of Austria, 850,000; that of Italy, 850,000; and that of England, 280,000. In all more than four millions and a half of able-bodied men employed in the military service, at an aggregate expense, without counting the loss of their abstraction from productive pursuits, of not less than three thousand millions a year.

Condensed from the Raleigh News

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 17th, 1875.

Mr. Albright, a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of March. Lies over.

Mr. LeGrand, a resolution that the Joint Committee on Constitutional Reform report immediately a bill to amend by legislative enactment the State Constitution. Lies over.

CHARTER OF NEWBERN.

Mr. Bell's bill to amend the charter of Newbern, placing it on a property basis, came up as unfinished business.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 28 to 9.

Mr Parish explained his reasons for voting in the affirmative that he did not believe any parties who had acted, as was alleged had been done by the Commissioners of Newbern in burning their vouchers to prevent investigation, deserved to hold office. They reminded him of wharf rats, which, when chased, fled into their holes and pulled their holes in after them.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 29 to 10.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The bill to provide additional accommodation for the insane of the State was considered. This bill provides that Messrs Kemp P. Battle, Thos. S. Kenan, Dr. Pride Jones, Jno E. Brown and Dr. C. Tate Murphy shall be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of superintending the erection of two wings to the present State institution located at Raleigh, the new wings to correspond with the same in all respects. It provides that not more than $50,000 shall be expended for the purpose in any one year, and the whole appropriation not to be more than $250,000, and that convict labor shall be employed in this work to as great an extent as practicable.

[The bill was being discussed when the Reporter left the Hall.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Permission was granted Mr. Walker, of Richmond, to offer a petition from certain citizens of Richmond county protesting against the passage of a law incorporating the town of Great Falls in said county. Mr. W. gave notice that when the bill came up he would move to table.

THE USURY BILL

was resumed as the unfinished business.

Mr. Whitley offered an amendment to Mr. Mebane's amendment, providing that the operation of the bill should not go into effect until January 1st, 1876. Mr. Mebane accepted, and Mr. Whitley proceeded to discuss the merits of the bill. He was anxious to see some modification of the bill in its shape. He was a farmer himself and represented a farming constituency.—Believing that the farmers would be benefited by its operations, he felt compelled to favor it.

Mr. Stephenson said he did not rise to discuss the legal questions involved, as his friends of the legal fraternity had so ably and thoroughly exhausted the subject, but as one of the representatives of the Metropolitan county, he desired to express disapprobation of the measure proposed, and would vote every time against it, etc.

Mr. Patton opposed the amendment at some length and favored the bill.

Mr. Staples next took the floor in favor of the bill, and spoke at considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Pinnix, also favoring the bill.

Mr. Walker was allowed 30 minutes to reply to those favoring the bill.

Mr. Staples called the previous question, but allowed 5 minutes each to Messrs. McRae, Walker, Reid, Moring and Spears against the bill and Messrs. Thorne and Mendenhall in favor it.

Mr. Mendenhall, in his remarks, said he had learned from a Senator who opposed this bill, that if they got this bill back in that body, they would smash it, and for that purpose he would vote against all amendments, etc.

Mr. Mebane rose to a question of Parliamentary law, as to whether the Senate had a right to smash the bill. If it was not required to be returned to this House unless the amendments were adopted.

The Speaker stated that the Senate would be compelled to return the bill to this House for final action.

The Mebane amendment with Whitley's amendment to the same, failed by the following vote: ayes 36; nays 64.

Mr. Richardson's amendment was next taken up and lost by nearly the same vote.

The amendment provides that no corporation, banking institution or company shall pay any interest on deposits, and any corporation, banking institution or company, violating the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000.

The proviso and amendments of Mr. McRae were also lost.

Several other amendments, offered by various gentlemen, were also voted down.

The vote was then taken on the second reading of the bill, and resulted as follows. (During the call of the roll Mr. Gudger stated that he was paired off with the gentleman from Onslow, but he would vote in the negative if that gentleman was present:)

Yeas—Messrs Anderson, Atwater, Barnhardt, of Rowan, Bennett, Bettis, Brewington, Bryson, Bunn, Candler, Carson, Carter, Crews, Davis, of Haywood, Davis of Jackson, Dortch, Dula, Eatman, Erwin, Etheridge, Fields, Freeman, Gaither, Garrison, Glenn, Goodwin, Good, Green, Haymore, Hicks, Hill, Hughes, Jones, Kendall, King, Latta, Lloyd, Martin, McCubbins, McNeill, Mendenhall, Mock, Moffit, Mosely, Munden, Newlin, Patton, Pinnix, Proffitt, Sharpe, Smith, of Anson, Staples, Stowe, Thompson, of Lincoln, Thorne, Trivett, Walden, Ward, Wells, Whisnant, Whitley, Wood and Woodhouse—63.

Nays—Messrs. Barnett, Barnhardt of Caldwell, Barrett, Bizzell, Bryan, Finger, Gash, Griffin, Holt, Hooker, Isler, Jessup, Jetton, Johnston, McCalop, McIver, MacRae, Mebane, Moring, Norment, Oaksmith, Page, Reid, Richardson, Scott, Smith of Hyde, Spears, Staton, Stephenson, Strong, Tate, Thompson of Beaufort, Walker of Richmond, Wheeler and Wiley—35.

SENATE.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 18, 1875.

Mr. Linney, a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to visit Statesville, Asheville, Morganton and other places with a view of ascertaining the most suitable place for establishing a branch insane asylum.

Mr. Albright, a substitute for said resolution, calling for a Joint Committee to visit Wilmington, High Point, Asheville, Statesville and other places for a similar purpose.

Mr. Standford, a bill, supplementery to the bill establishing the county of Pender. Referred.

Mr. LeGrand, a bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act, entitled "an act to establish a legal rate of interest and prevent usury." The bill provides:

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear that the *early execution* of the provisions of an act, entitled an act to establish a legal rate of interest and prevent usury, ratified — day of February, 1875, will have a disastrous effect upon business interests to this State, will cause contracts to be broken, farmers to be deprived of necessary supplies and advances, and much embarrassment to operations in many branches of industry; therefore the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

That the provisions of said act shall not be enforced until the 1st day of January, 1876.

Mr. LeGrand asked that this bill be referred to the Judiciary, with the request that they report at the proper time. So disposed of.

Mr. LeGrand called up bill repealing the prohibitory liquor law so far as it refers to the Court House of the county of Richmond. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Mills moved that the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Love, to locate a branch asylum at Asheville, passed its second reading, be reconsidered in order that the whole question may be brought before the Senate for a full consideration of the question of location.

Mr. Standford regretted the introduction of the substitute, as the investigation necessary at this stage of the session would defeat the very object sought, as the Legislature would adjourn before anything could be done.

The motion to reconsider was tabled.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to enable the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to issue new bonds in exchange for bonds issued by said Mayor and Commissioners in payment of subscription for stock in the Western Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Brunswick county to submit to the qualified voters of said county the question of moving the county seat.

On motion of Mr. Pinnix, the bill to incorporate Lodge No. 1, Patrons of Mercy of Wilmington, was taken up and passed its readings.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, House resolution in relation to the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal Company, authorizing the joint select committee to repair to Norfolk after the recess to make all necessary investigation of the affairs of the Company, taken up, and after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Finger, Senate bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was taken up and passed its readings.

On motion of Mr. McIver, Senate bill to amend chap. 5, sec. 4, preventing the hiring out of white children to colored masters, was taken up and passed its readings.

THE GLENN-CIVIL-RIGHTS RESOLUTIONS.

At 12 o'clock the special order was announced as the hour for the consideration of the Glenn-Civil Rights resolutions. A full account of the proceedings is published elsewhere.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The session of Wednesday night was occupied with the discussion of the question of appropriating a cert in sum for the increase of the State Insane building.

Mr. Love moved a substitute, establishing "the Western Insane Asylum of North Carolina" at Asheville. The bill desires the establishment of a branch institution in order that the worst cases may be retained at the present Asylum and the milder cases be taken care of in the branch Asylum.

The substitute passed its second reading.

SENATE.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

February 19th, 1875.

Mr. Latham, a bill to change the time of holding Courts in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts. Referred.

Mr. Sugg, a bill to incorporate Snow Hill Branch Railroad Company. Referred.

Mabson, colored, called up bill to incorporate the Golden Lyre Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Wilmington. Passed its several readings.

Motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to regulate the duty of pilots on the coast of North Carolina failed to pass its second reading. Prevailed. Bill placed upon the calendar.

Bill to incorporate the Widow's and Orphans' Benefit Society N. C. Conference M. E. Church South. Passed its several readings.

PUBLIC DEBT.

This bill, being the substitute offered by the Joint Committee, came up as special order at 12 o'clock, and was considered.

Mr. Peebles argued in favor of adjusting the debt according to the report of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Graham moved to add to the substitute the clause in the original bill providing for a sinking fund, to be raised annually by a tax for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Peebles, the bill was amended by providing that any excess over the amount required for interest be applied by the Treasurer to the reduction of the principal.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Graham, Kerr, Waring, Jenkins, Morehead, Parish and Busbee, when further consideration was postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The resolution of Messrs. Linney, and Albright to appoint a Joint Committee to examine the proposed location for a branch asylum was considered.

The resolution of Mr. Albright, that the Committee report to the next General Assembly, was lost.

The substitute of Mr. Linney, that the Committee report on the 2nd of March prevailed. The Committee is to consist of two from the Senate and three from the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill providing for local taxation for the benefit of public schools. Referred.

By Bunn, col., a bill to prevent the binding out of colored children to white children. Calendar.

Senate bill incorporating the Cleaveland Savings Bank in Shelby, Cleaveland county, was taken up and passed its readings.

THE FINALE OF THE USURY BILL.

At 11½ o'clock the Usury bill came up on its final reading as the special order for that hour.

Mr. Tate read a communication from the County Commissioners of Burke protesting against the bill.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, called the previous question, when the following amendment of which notice had been previously given, were offered and each voted down under a call for the yeas and nays.

Amendments by Mr. Norment, that the provisions of the act shall apply to borrower and lender alike.

By Mr. Mebane, that this act shall not go into effect until the 1st day of Dec. 1875.

By Mr. Gudger, that the act shall be ratified by the people.

Mr. Walker divided the forty-five minutes allowed between Messrs Patton and Mendenhall and Staples against the amendments and Messrs. Mebane, McRae and Gudger for the amendments.

Mr. Wheeler also offered an amendment to strike out 8 per cent. wherever it occurs and 6 added and 4 in place of 6. Lost.

Thirty minutes being left to Mr. Walker, he proceeded to close the discussion in which he passed a fitting eulogy on the energy, tact and ability displayed by those whom he had battled with on this bill, and said though his execution would take place in a few minutes he knew he would die in a good cause, fighting for the interests of North Carolina.

The bill then passed its final reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atwater, Bernheardt, of Rowan, Bennett, Bettis, Boyd, Brewington, Bryson, Bunn, Candler, Carson, Carter, Cary, Crews, Davis, of Haywood, Davis, of Jackson, Dortch, Dula, Eatman, Erwin, Etheridge, Foote, Freeman, Gaither, Garrison, Glenn, Godwin, Good, Green, Haymore, Hicks, Hill, Hughes, Hurley, Jones, Kendall, King, Latta, Lloyd, McCubbins, McNeill, Mendenhall, Mock, Moffit, Moseley, Munden, Parker, Patton, Pinnix, Proffitt, Sharpe, Smith, of Anson, Staples, Stowe, Thompson, of Lincoln, Thorne, Trivett, Walden, Ward, Wells, Whisnant, White, Whitley, Wood, Woodhouse and Young—65.

Nays—Messrs Barnhardt, of Caldwell, Barrett, Bizzell, Bryan, Finger, Hooker, Isler, Jessup, Jetton, Johnston, McCalop, McIver, MacRae, Mebane, Moring, Norment, Oaksmith, Page, Reid, Richardson, Smith, of Hyde, Spears, Staton Stephenson, Strong, Tate Walker, of Richmond, Wheeler and Wiley—30.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Wiley said:

Mr. Speaker, as the majority have accomplished all they desired by the passage of this measure, I now move that the House adjourn in respect to the minority.

The vote was taken and the motion adopted.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

At the Thursday night's session, Mr. Moring rose to a question of privilege. He said when the bill to create the county of Pender was under discussion in this House, he had read in support of a motion to postpone, a telegraphic dispatch signed by Daniel Shaw, D. T. Durham, W. T. Emnett and B. Brown. Whereupon this dispatch was declared to be fraudulent. He was now happy to state upon the authority of a letter from Mr. Emnett, and the affidavit of Messrs. Brown and Durham, that the House and himself had not been imposed upon, but that the dispatch was genuine. He gladly made this statement in justice not only to himself, but to Mr. Emnett, the author of the dispach, though he did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with that gentleman.

Mr. Walker in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Chatham, said that he had pronounced the dispatch in question a forgery upon *information*, and had so stated at the time. He cheerfully bore testimony to the honor and integrity of Maj. Emnett, who was his personal friend.

Mr. Moring then said that he had so understood the gentleman from Richmond at the time of that debate upon the bill aforesaid.

The Usury Bill.

The following is the Usury Bill as it passed the House on Friday, just as it came from the Senate. It will go into effect thirty days from the date of its ratification:

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum, or for such time as interest may accrue, and no more; *Provided, however*, That upon special contract in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith, or his agent, so great a rate as eight per cent. may be allowed.

Sec. 2. That no person, banking institution, corporation, or company, upon any contract shall directly or indirectly take for loans of any moneys, wares, merchandise, real estate, or commodities whatever, above the value of six dollars or eight dollars, as provided in section first of this act, by way of discount or interest for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for one year, and so after the rate as above specified for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time. All bonds, contracts, and assurances whatsoever, for the payment of any principal or money to be lent, or covenanted to be performed, upon or for any usury, whereupon or whereby there shall be reserved or taken above the rate of six dollars on the hundred as aforesaid shall be void, and every person, banking institution, corporation or company, who upon any contract, shall take, accept and receive, by way of any corrupt bargain, loan or other means whatsoever, for the forbearing or giving day of payment a rate of interest greater than hereinbefore specified, shall forfeit and lose for every such offence, the double value of the moneys, wares, merchandise or real estate so lent, bargained or exchanged to any person who will sue for the same.

Sec. 3. That every person, banking institution, corporation or company, and all officers and agents of any banking institution, corporation or company, who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4 That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to any existing contract made in conformity with law, nor to invalidate any remedy or rights now exercised by any Building and Loan Association for the redemption of their own stock.

Sec. 5. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after its ratification.

A tall and muscular stranger stalked into a lager beer saloon, and pointing his finger at every man in the room, counted, "one, two, three, four, five, six. Give me six glasses of beer."—Five dry gentlemen walked up to the bar; the stranger swallowed the contents of the six glasses; threw down thirty cents in nickels, and remarked: "If everybody drinks as I do, this bar makes money." And out he went.

From the Raleigh News.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE HOUSE

Discussion on the Glenn Resolutions — Oaksmith's Substitute Floored — Galleries and Lobbies Packed.

Long before the hour of 12 yesterday, the appointed time for the discussion of the Glenn-Civil-Rights resolutions in the House, the galleries and lobbies were rammed, jammed and packed, by an anxious crowed of spectators to witness the proceedings. Ladies thronged the left side of the gallery; in fact we never witnessed such a general outpouring in the Legislative halls before.

We think the ladies were somewhat disappointed, as the time was principally occupied in the morning with dry, lengthy, Republican stump campaign speeches, being only their same old last summer campaign songs, with slight variations. It is well known that these Republican candidates professed more hostility to Civil Rights than the Democratic party. They declared Congress would never pass the bill; that it would die in the House, etc.; that if it did pass they would not support the party, etc. This was the general cry, with few exceptions, in all counties that had white majorities. The House did pass the Civil Rights bill, and yet with two honorable exceptions in the House, so far, these gentlemen have failed to come to taw.

After the reading of the resolutions a substitute (mild, exceedingly mild in its nature), was offered by Mr. Oaksmith, who followed in a speech, in which he declared himself a good Democrat, &c., but should vote hereafter according to the dictates of his conscience. He would not vote for Glenn's resolutions. They proposed to drive white men from the opposite party, and for the consideration he had for that ignorant element of our population he wanted to see men of standing and ability directing them in their party plans.

He was frequently applauded by the Republicans only, though he stated that he wanted no applause from them.

Messrs. Walker, of Richmond, and Gudger, both replied briefly to Mr. Oaksmith, Mr. Gudger using the remark that it was but natural that Mr. Oaksmith should shape his substitute to please the opposite party, as it was well to praise the bridge that carried him safely over the stream.

The substitute was overwhelmingly defeated, only the white Rads voting for it and every negro voting against it. The resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Candler took the floor. He first wanted to know why so much interest was manifested in the Legislature here to-day. Why it is that ladies throng the galleries, and lobbies, and even the floor of the House was so densely packed? Was it to witness this useless and extravagant legislation, drawn by the exciting reports in the Daily News, or was it consider d of so much importance, &c? In that flaming head the News reporter asks, "where now is Candler, who was elected by white men," &c. "I will say, here is Candler" and then proceeded to tell who Candler was; said that he represented

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

THE NEXT SENATE.

We publish elsewhere a full classified list of the new Senate, except the vacancy which still exists in the Louisiana delegation. The new Senate will meet on the 5th of March, in special session, by virtue of a proclamation from the President to that effect.

The Republicans are much alarmed in regard to its control. There are twenty-eight Democrats in a total of seventy-three, not including the Louisiana vacancy. But this nominal Radical majority includes such Senators as Robertson, of South Carolina; Conover, of Florida; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Booth, of California; Hamilton, of Texas; Ferry, of Connecticut; Christiancy, of Michigan; Cameron, of Wisconsin; Paddock, of Nebraska, and Sharon, of Nevada, none of whom can be counted on for the revolutionary Radical programme. In order to overcome this tendency the Republicans are endeavoring to get in two rotten borough States—Colorado and New Mexico—by which they hope to get four Radical Senators. Both these Territories together, counting Indians, negroes, carpet-baggers, and natives of all crosses, have not the population of a Congressional district, and it is not probable that in the next half century the revenue derived from both States would be sufficient to pay the salary, mileage, pickings and stealings of one Senator. Colorado can support only a sparse population east of the Rocky Mountains, and in what is known as the "Parks," west and southwest of Denver; while New Mexico is still less inviting to emigration, having only a few oases scattered amid its volcanic deserts. Speaking of it Gen. Hazen says that the whole American population of New Mexico, less the army, its hangers-on, and transient miners, could sit in the shade of a good sized apple tree. These are certainly poor materials out of which to make States of this glorious Union. But these deserts will be make to grow a fine crop of Radical third term Presidential electors, Senators and Representatives. Each State will be entitled to two Senators, and, at least, one loyal Representative.

The executive session of the Senate called for the 5th of March, though ostensibly for the confirmation of Federal appointments and the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty, is really to test the party fealty of the new Senators. A considerable number of them are new men, some of them elected by Democratic support, and it is very important for the President to know how far he can rely on them to support him, in the event that the Force Bill is not passed, and the Louisiana and Arkansas troubles are turned over to him for settlement. The President already feels that he will soon tread on uncertain ground, and that possibly there might be danger in these Independents and Independent Republicans.

SENATOR RANSOM.

The speech of Senator RANSOM, on Thursday last, has called forth compliments from all quarters. Although he spoke after an all-night's session, and when his physical condition was such that he was compelled to stop before he had concluded his argument, his speech is said to have been one of the ablest and most affective of the session. We are glad to know that Senator RANSOM is among the most influential members of the Senate, and that he has frequently used his influence for the benefit of his people as we have had substantial evidence thereof.

Washington correspondents of the Northern press are unanimous in their commendation of his recent effort, and assure us that it places him in the very front rank of debators in the Senate.

The New York *World* says: "Mr. "RANSOM, of North Carolina, made a "speech on the general Southern sit-"uation which is commended warmly "by all hands. It was an elegant ap-"peal for peace in the South, for har-"mony in the country, and for the "burying of sectional hate and bitter-"ness. It evidently made a deep "impression on the Senate, as it cer-"tainly did on the galleries."

The New York *Herald* says: "Be-"sides Senator Ferry, Messrs. Bayard, "RANSOM and Thurman spoke with "remarkable affectiveness, General "RANSOM, in particular, delighting "and even surprising his friends."

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "The "speech of General RANSOM was an "able and eloquent effort, full of pa-"ternal peace and good will."

A VALIANT NEGRO.

The negro Mabson, who is a Senator from Edgecombe in the present General Assembly, informs his sable constituents that the negroes of Wilmington intend to resist with arms the enforcement of the amendments to the Wilmington City Charter, and advises the same to be done by the negroes of Tarboro in case similar amendments are made to the charter of that town, which he says are proposed.

We do not quote the incendiary language of this negro to warn our citizens of impending danger. Negroes in our midst, and their miserable, depraved and disgraced white associates, are doing enough to stir up strife between the races, but we want the people of this State and of the North to see who among us seek to sow the wind, may reap the whirlwind.

The Tarboro *Enquirer* says in regard to Mabson:

A few evenings ago in the Court House at this place he made a speech of a most incendiary character. In alluding to a bill recently passed by the Legislature establishing wards in the city of Wilmington, he asserted that the colored inhabitants had determined to prohibit its operation by forcible resistance; furthermore, that a bill similar in its nature would soon be presented relating to the town of Tarborough, urging upon its colored citizens in the event of its passage to take up arms and follow an example that would be set for them by men of their color in the city alluded to; that if they themselves failed to resist such an outrage upon their rights, the negroes in the county would take the matter in hand, which would bring about a conflict that he would not unreluctantly welcome.

JUDGE BOND AND THE CITY BILL—ANOTHER DURELL OUTRAGE—FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE AFFAIRS.

A bill in Equity has been recently filed by Duncan Holmes and David Gay, two negroes of this city, plaintiffs, against W. P. Oldham and others, Registrars and Inspectors of the election recently ordered by the Legislature of North Carolina, to be held in this city on the 11th of the coming month.

The bill was filed in the Federal Circuit Court for the Eastern District of the State, and the order of Judge BOND is that Mr. OLDHAM and the other defendants show cause on the 6th of March why an injunction should not issue prohibiting the election, &c. Copies of the bill and order were served on the parties yesterday

Judge BOND has one commendable quality that his brother Federal Jurist, the illustrious DURELL had not. When DURELL undertook to set aside the laws of the so-called sovereign State of Louisiana, he issued the order at midnight, but when BOND undertakes to set aside the laws of the so-called sovereign State of North Carolina, he makes no pretence even of waiting for the darkness of midnight to cover the foul deed, but proceeds at once and in broad daylight to sweep away, by a bold perversion of judicial power, the last vestige of the right of local self government.

DURELL, like an assassin, sought the hour of midnight for his deadly work in Louisiana, but BOND, confident in the power of the legions of his master, who presides over the destinies of the nation at Washington, moves boldly and openly to the destruction of the very existence of North Carolina as a free and independent member of the Federal family of States.

The people of North Carolina, the people of the South, the people who love liberty in any clime have little to hope from Judge BOND. He is a man despised and hated perhaps as much as any other man who draws the breath of life. The chosen favorite of Grant in the execution of the most obnoxious laws ever devised for the oppression of a down trodden race, BOND has won for himself an immortality of infamy unparalleled in the history of any English speaking people since the days of Jeffries. It was of this man BOND of whom Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, spoke when he declared upon the floor of the Federal Senate and in open session that as an innocent man he would rather run the gauntlet of the bullets of a squadron of Federal cavalry than be tried before his Court—that in substance he preferred MERRILL'S bullets to BOND'S justice.

This is the man before whom Messrs Russell and Bailey, native North Carolinians, and Mr Bailey, at least, an attorney-at-law under the old *regime*, have preferred the complaint of their negro clients.

We are not sorry that the issue has been joined. If the State of North Carolina has any rights left that such men as BOND and GRANT are bound to respect it is full time that both they and ourselves should know it. If the Legislature of North Carolina cannot, under an express power given to it by the Constitution of the State, pass a bill to provide for the organization of one of its towns and cities without getting the approval of Judge BOND or of President GRANT, we cannot be informed of the fact too soon. It may be that BOND is our master, but we do not believe it. The last two years have been unhealthy for men of BOND'S persuasion, for in that space of time the judicial heads of no less than our of his brethren upon the Federal bench have been laid low. The places that knew SHERMAN, of Ohio; DILLEHAY, of Kansas; BUSTEED, of Alabama; and DURELL, of Louisiana, now know them no more.

Let BOND beware. The next Federal House of Representatives will be overwhelmingly Democratic. It is time for men occupying high judicial position to grow circumspect. If GRANT and a Radical House could not save DURELL, can GRANT and a Democratic House in 1876, or will a Democratic President and Democratic House in 1877, save BOND?

We welcome the issue then, for if BOND dares to attempt to overturn the laws of our State, he but speeds the day of his fall from the Bench.

THE UNIVERSITY.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University a Committee, consisting of Governor Graham, Judge John Kerr and Messrs. W. L Steele, P. C. Cameron, W. T. Faircloth, R. L. Patterson and Kemp P. Battle, was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature in reference to the land scrip fund, given by the Federal Government to the State of North Carolina for the establishment of agricultural colleges.

The memorial was transmitted to the General Assembly on Saturday last, by Governor Brogden, who is *ex-officio* the President of the Board of Trustees. The following is a brief summary of the memorial:

The Board in endeavoring to possess themselves of the property and effects of the University, since the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the validity of their appointment, deem it their duty to call the attention of the Assembly to the condition of the Agricultural College Fund. This fund is derived from the sale of the land scrip donated for the purpose of providing colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic's arts, by act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862. The share of North Carolina, equal to 270,000 acres in scrip, was accepted by resolutions of the General Assembly, ratified the 22d of February, 1866, and the charge thereof given to the University, by act ratified February 11th, 1867. In accepting the scrip the State agreed to be bound by all the provisions and conditions of the act of July 2d, 1862. One condition, as will be seen from the act, is that the proceeds of the sale of the scrip should be invested in interest bearing securities; the interest to be applied to the maintenance of agricultural colleges. A second condition is that if any of the principal or interest is lost, the State should be bound to return the same. A third condition is that if the State does not estsblish the agricultural college, the whole amount received for the land shold be repaid to the United States. The memorial states that the Board of Trustees, prior to 1868, after diligent enquiry, ascertaining that 50 cents per acre was the usual price paid for land scrip at that time, sold the whole for $135,000, in 1867, as much as was realized by Pennsylvania and other States. That $10,000 was expended in that year for the use of the University, under the provisions of the act of 1862, allowing as much as ten per cent. of the fund to be applied to the purchase of land to be used as an experimental farm. &c. The sum of $125,000 went into the hands of the Board of Trustees, created under the Constitution of 1868, and an investment thereof was made, which is now wholly unproductive.

Upon this statement the memorial asks the Legislature to take back the securities in which it was invested, and to replace and make good the $125,000 with interest thereon in accordance with the agreement of the State, when it accepted the donation from the Federal Government, by giving to the Trustees a certificate of the State's indebtedness for the amount, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. If this be done the Trustees will be able in a few months to open the agricultural department of the University at Chapel Hill, wherein the youth of the State may be instructed in branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The manner in which the Federal Government deals with the States of the South, with neither provocation nor legal obligation to justify interference, needs not now nor here to be discussed. It is known of all men. Nor is it necessary to discuss the question whether the Federal Government has the power to enforce, and that too by due process of law, the return of the land scrip fund if the State shall refuse to apply it to the purpose for which it was accepted. The 2d Section of the 3d Article of the Federal Constitution reads as follows:

"The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, and the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority * * *; to controversies in which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States. * * *"

More than once have resolutions already been introduced into Congress making enquiry what has been done with the land scrip.

It being thus apparent that the only question in regard to this matter is whether North Carolina shall make good this land scrip fund to the Federal Government, or whether she shall make it good to the University for the immediate benefit of the agricultural interests of the State, we feel assured there will be no hesitation in the mind of any true North Carolinian as to what the Legislature ought to do in the premises.

A favorable response will enable the Trustees to resume the exercises at Chapel Hill in July next. The revival of the agricultural department will be speedily followed by the revival of other departments. The University buildings, worth at least $300,000, the Libraries of over 20,000 volumes, the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., &c., will not only be saved from ruin and decay, but at once rendered available for the instruction of our youth, and not only this but an impetus to the spread of necessary and useful learning among the agricultural classes which will be felt for generations to come.

If, however, the Legislature shall disregard the prayer of the memorial, while the obligation of the State to the Federal Government will remain intact, it is uncertain when, if ever, the University will be revived. How great then will be the responsibility resting upon those who thus jeopard the restoration of an institution of such great capacity for good? The obligation of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government to replace this fund is unquestioned and unquestionable. The advantages to the State generally to be derived from a revival of the University, and particularly to our agricultural population, from its immediate devotion to studies in which farmers are especially interested, are equally unquestioned and unquestionable.

THAT HORRIBLE BEECHER TRIAL.

We find in the last Macon *Telegraph* an expression of views in regard to the great modern scandal trial so thoroughly in accord with our own that we reprint them with full endorsement.

Says our cotemporary:

It is with real regret that anything relating to the disreputable career of this fallen apostle of Christ has been admitted into these columns. And the little that has been given to our readers, disgusting as are the details in every particular, has been tolerated, only because it is necessary as the chronicler of passing events, to sketch the salient points of a case more notorious than the trial of the celebrated East India magnate, Warren Hastings.

How much religion, morality and purity have suffered from the prurient recitals of the New York daily press in their minute accounts of the debasing incidents of this trial, eternity only can reveal. It is sufficient to say that not only is every phase of the diabolical tale of free love, adultery and sickening depravity, spread forth before millions of readers every morning at the breakfast table, but it is related that young girls, members of respectable seminaries, congregate at the doors of the court room, and with the curiosity of Mother Eve, seek to learn what is being revealed on the witness stand.

The fountains of public morals have been poisoned by these utterances, and we should not be surprised if many more of the weaker sex, beguiled by the statements of the yielding and credulous Mrs. Tilton, do not share her fate, under the basilisk gaze and insidious teachings of subtle tempters like the famous Plymouth church preacher.

This Beecher *fiasco* is the greatest calamity that could have been visited upon the present generation. It has attacked and impaired the sanctity of the pulpit—degraded the holy relation of husband and wife—corrupted virgin purity—lowered the standard of public morals, and proved a very Pandora's box, letting loose a world of mischief and iniquity. Would that it were possible to bring to condign punishment the reverend impostor, and all who were his aiders and abettors in that sombre tale of sin and infamy.

But the law is very uncertain, and it would not be surprising if Henry Ward Beecher is allowed to escape unwhipt of justice, and continue his sacred ministrations with more eclat than ever.

In our humble judgment, he would then be the best impersonation of Anti-Christ the world has ever beheld.

RUSSELL AND BAILEY—THEIR DOLEFUL COMPLAINT BEFORE HUGH, THE JUDICIAL SATRAP.

The complaint of Duncan Holmes and David Gay, made by their attorneys, D. L. Russell and W. H. Bailey, before Judge Bond, praying for an injunction against Oldham and others, Registrars and Judges of election, under the amended City Charter is, in many respects, a remarkable one. Candor, however, compels us to admit that it contains one statement, the correctness of which no one can gainsay.

By a reference to the complaint, it will be seen that in the first clause the "orators" set forth that on the 20th of December, 1870, they *were* men of color, and are *now!* From this we infer that in the extraordinary changes which these reconstruction times have produced, original color has not always been preserved; in other words, that some white men hove been metamorphosed into black ones and some black ones have undergone a corresponding alteration. We had always supposed this to be so, at least in their conduct and pretensions. It has been reserved, however, to Holmes and Gay, or rather to their astute attorneys, Messrs. Russell and Bailey, to startle the world by the significant announcement that the said Holmes and Gay "were then (1870) and are now (1875) men of color"! Whatever may have been the mutations which have occurred to others, in the color of their skins, these "orators" wear now "the livery of the burning sun," as they wore it in the happy days of 1870. For this discovery and acknowledgment we are most profoundly grateful! It is now settled that Duncan Holmes and David Gay were *black* in 1870, and are not *white* in 1875.

OUR STATE ELECTIONS WHEN OUGHT THEY TO BE HELD.

The question whether our State elections ought to be held in August or November, is one that has been considered for several years. Before the days of Reconstruction, and before the degenerate times in which the Federal Government and its highest officials openly took the hustings as partizans in State political campaigns, it mattered not much whether we voted in August or in November.

But all that is now changed. The whole power and patronage of the Federal Government are now unblushingly and openly used to control the result of State elections, Especially is this true as to State elections that take place just prior to or during Presidential campaigns. A notable example of this fact was the very active Federal interference in the campaign between Caldwell and Merrimon in this State in 1872. Had it not been that the Radical party believed that a Radical triumph in August in North Carolina would have great influence in shaping the result in the Presidential campaign in November following, the extraordinary exertions made by the Federal Administration to defeat Merrimon would never have been attempted. Cabinet officers would not have found time to leave Washington to harrangue negroes and scallawags.

It is not too much, we think, to say that the result in the North Carolina and Pennsylvania State elections rendered sure the election of Grant a President in 1872 And even Pennsylvania, rich and powerful, and "loyal" as she undoubtedly is, found the position she occupied to be one beyond her ability to hold, and accordingly, by a change in her election law, has withdrawn from it. And now North Carolina is left to bear the brunt. If Pennsylvania could not stand the pressure of Federal interference in her State elections can North Carolina hope to do so? Have we not tried and failed? What sense then is there in holding a position in which defeat is not merely probable but almost certain? Who does not remember the prosecutions that were instituted and those that were threatened by agents and emissaries of the Administration during the Merrimon-Caldwell Campaign—the Ku-Klux prosecutions, the whisky prosecutions and the tobacco prosecutions? And is there any reason to think the campaign next year will be any less hotly contested than that of 1872? Are there not the same inducements, and greater? Does any man doubt GRANT'S purpose to carry the State by fair means or by foul? The man who thinks the campaign of next year will be child's play is indeed a simpleton. Let us then remove the State from the bad eminence it occupies.

If we vote in August we will have to fight the whole strength of the Federal Government and of the Radical party. That much is certain. It, however, the election shall be postponed until November GRANT and the Radical party will have other States to conquer as well as our own, and it will be simply impossible for him to concentrate his forces upon us in 1876 and crush us out as he did in 1872. By all means then let the Legislature postpone the election.

LAW IN RHYME.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *News* writing from Raleigh, says:

I learn something new and wonderful in this State every time I come here. In former times, before the present code of procedure in law cases was adopted in this State they had a peculiar system of practice which was entirely without formal pleading; for instance, if A wanted to sue B, his attorney went to the clerk's office and made the following memorandum "A *vs* B debt," and thereupon summons was issued and the case was proceeded with without further formal pleadings, except that the defendant might come in if he pleased and demand to know cause of action, and then the plaintiff must state it; no form for this demand or answer was prescribed.

In the Superior Court of Robeson county the following suit was brought "Morgaret Slade *vs* Wm McKoy case." The defendant demanded the cause of action, which with the answer is as follows:

Gitty Mc Koy, for his own satisfaction.
Demands of Miss Margaret the cause of her action.
And why on the public place
She has sued him in an action of case.
TROY, P. O.

ANSWER.

"Miss Margaret replies with a kind of a sniggur,
Why! Billy, you know you have convicted my nigger,
Sot to the God of the sinner,
But sold him for cash, and you are the winner,
As you have pocketed the money and failed to pay over."
LUMBERTON, P. O.

(W.)

THE RAILROAD PROSPECTS OF THE WEST.

The Asheville *Citizen* in an extended review of the prospects of Western Carolina declares that the greatest desire of the people of that portion of the State is the passage by the Legislature of some act giving them a railroad.

Mr. Tate's bill, however, which proposes to levy a tax of eight cents on the hundred dollars worth of property to enable the State to buy the Western Extension, is regarded with but little favor while that of Mr. Oaksmith, which proposes a tax of forty-two cents on the hundred dollars, is treated with very scant respect. The fate of Mr. Gudger's bill is awaited with anxiety. It asks neither State bonds nor money but simply permits the North Carolina Railroad Co. to purchase the Western North Carolina Road and to complete it. The heavy incumbrances already on the North Carolina Road will, we think, prove an insurmountable obstacle to this scheme

The next prospect considered by our cotemporary is that afforded by the Carolina Central. Speaking of this prospect the *Citizen* says:

Mr. Matthews, principal owner of the Carolina Central Railway, owns many of the claims against the W. N. C. Road. He has recently completed the road from Wilmington to Charlotte, and asks the Legislature the privilege of buying and holding the Western Road to Paint Rock; or, if the Legislature will not grant this, if any one else will be permitted to buy it and certainly build the road through to Paint Rock (at once) such party (the State or others) can have his claims at cost. We dare say the Legislature, under the infamous cry of "ring," "ring," by those who only thirst for an opportunity to do that for which they so virtuously decry others, will scarcely give Mr. Matthews and his company any such privilege.

The Legislature must, at this session provide quite a quarter of a million of dollars to pay interest to the bond holders of the N. C. R. R. Company, or double that amount of the State stock will have to go. It must provide, very soon, over eight hundred thousand dollars to pay the debts of the W. N. C. Railroad, (E. D.) or that will sooner or later go.

The Legislature will not pass any law taxing the people an additional million of dollars to pay these Railroad debts, for the member who votes for such would never hold any other office at the hands of the people; and from present indications it does not seem that anything else will be done. Our Legislature doesn't seem willing to allow any other party even the privilege of building. We call on our people to note this.

We do not intend to impugn the motives of members who do contrary to our views of what should be done. They assume the responsibility of their acts, and will be judged accordingly. We will keep our readers posted as to what is done, and at the proper time comment on the acts of our Legislature.

But the people of Western Carolina demand of this Legislature either to provide means by which the State shall at once buy and complete our Western Railroad, or give any one who wishes to do so, the privilege of doing so. If one, two or ten different concerns wish the privilege of building (and buying) a road from Salisbury to Old Fort, Asheville, Paint Rock and Ducktown, give all the privilege of so doing; but give no one the power of preventing any other from doing so. These are our views. We are for a railroad, first, last, always—and we are not a respecter of persons as to who shall build it.

Condensed from the Raleigh News

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SIXTIETH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 20th, 1875.

Mr. Cantwell had read a letter to him from H. B. Houston, praying the extension of the stay law.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill concerning the salaries and fees of clerks, registers and jurors. Referred.

Mr. Marer, a bill forbidding any white person to hire any white children to colored persons, and to prevent the latter from taking and holding white orphans. Referred.

GIFT CONCERTS

On motion of Mr. Busbee, the Senate considered the following House bill:

A Bill to be Entitled an Act in relation to Lotteries and Gift Concerts.

WHEREAS, there are various organizations in different parts of the State which dispose of property, both real and personal, by gift and chance upon tickets and certificates, for the purpose of raising money and funds for the aid and benefit of charitable institutions, and

WHEREAS, it is doubtful whether such organizations are liable to prosecution and indictment under section 69, chapter 32, Battle's Revisal, in the same manner as lotteries and other games of chance,

Therefore, We, the General Assembly of North Carolina, do enact:

SECTION I. That any person or persons, or society, or organization of persons whatsoever who engage in disposing of any species of property whatsoever, money, evidences of debt, or in any manner distribute gifts or prizes upon tickets or certificates sold for that purpose, shall be deemed to be held liable to indictment and prosecution under the provisions of section 69, chapter 32, Battle's Revisal, entitled crimes and punishments.

Provided, however, That any person or persons, societies, associations, companies or organizations of persons whatsoever, who have heretofore sold tickets, or in any manner issued certificates of indebtedness for value, to be cancelled by gift in any manner whatsoever, the proceeds of such sale of tickets or certificates to be applied exclusively to benevolent and charitable purposes, shall be allowed until the first day of January, A. D., 1876, to close up their business, and such person or persons, society, association, company or organization shall not be liable under the criminal laws of this State for such sale of tickets and certificates as have heretofore been made and for such sales hereafter as will enable them to close up their said business by the said first day of January, A. D., 1876

Provided, That such tax as may be fixed by the revenue laws of this State shall first have been paid.

SEC. II. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Cantwell opposes the bill. He could not see why parties, who by their intelligence should know the law of the land, should be allowed to escape the law. The greater the reason they should be punished.

Mr. Busbee warmly defended the character of the gentlemen engaged in the charitable enterprises known as the Greensboro, Wilson and Kinston Gift Concerts, which had been and were being conducted for charitable purposes that should commend themselves to every one. The ignorance of the law in this case should excuse these honorable gentlemen for their conduct in this connection.

Messrs. Morehead and French supported the views expressed by Mr. Busbee.

Bill then passed its several readings and became a law.

PUBLIC DEBT.

This question came up at 12 o'clock as the special order.

Mr. Jernigan spoke at some length in support of the proposition of the Joint Committee to adjust the debt.

The substitute not embodying the construction bonds (or first mortgage bonds on the North Carolina Rail road), the question of said bonds was considered at some length, under a motion of Mr. Cinney to pay dollar for dollar for the same. The motion did not prevail.

Bill passed its second reading without any amendment being adopted.

During the suspension of the rules, several private bills were considered and adopted, among them two called up by Mr. French, to incorporate the Robeson Agricultural Society, and to incorporate the Ashpole Educational Society.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

Senate bill providing for a fence law in the counties of Union and Anson.

Senate bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Centennial, appropriating $5,000 to the same, passed its second reading by a vote of 18 to 16, after the failure of a motion made by Mr. Latham to strike out the appropriation of $5,000, by a vote of 17 to 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

By Mr. Walker, a bill concerning banking institutions of this State. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to amend chapter 101, section 1, laws of 1873'4 Referred.

By Mr. Woodhouse, a bill to prohibit the killing of deer at certain seasons of the year. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to restore, reenact and amend chapter 40, of the Revised Code, "draining and damaging lands," together with an act amendatory thereof of chapter 146, laws of 1868'9 and to repeal chapter 49, of Battle's Revised, entitled draining lands.

Mr. Pennix called up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Newbern

Mr. Scarborough, as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, said he had carefully examined the bill and found that it was not only desirable and necessary to the tax payers of that city, but asked by gentlemen of the very highest character and respectability

The bill passed its readings

Mr. Erwin called up House bill in relation to gift concerts, gambling, &c., which passed its readings, and, on his motion, was ordered to be sent to the Senate without engrossment.

THE THORNE EXPULSION CASE.

Mr. Morning, from the Select Committee to investigate the right of J. Wm. Thorne, the member from Warren, to a seat on this floor, submitted his report of documentary evidence.

The first evidence against Mr. Thorne was in the shape of a pamphlet, issued by Thorne, defending infidelity and denouncing the Christian religion, characterized by Mr. Patten as the most infamous production he ever heard. After which was read the evidence of several parties in Warren county to the effect that they had known him for many years, and never heard him deny the existence of a God; that he was a member of the Progressive Friends, and a director in said Church. The evidence of Thorne himself was next read. He admitted that he believed in a Supreme Being, and the God of the Bible in part, but not all of it.

Mr. Moring then stated that the Committee were unable to agree, and therefore submitted the report to the House, asking to be discharged from further service on the Committee.

A long debate ensued, when the whole matter was postponed until Tuesday.

SENATE.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

FEBRUARY 22, 1875.

Mr. Armfield, a bill to prevent retailers of liquor from taking personal property in payment for or in pledge to secure the payment of the same. Referred

Mr. Snead, a resolution to levy a tax to pay the debt of the State. Lies over.

Mr. Armfield, a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report a bill to change the time of holding the elections in this State.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

Mr. Marler's bill, requiring all municipal corporations to publish yearly statements of their finances

Mr. Busbee's bill to incorporate Odion Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., at Wilmington.

Mr. McCauley's bill concerning the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal matters.

The bill to charter the Mecklenburg Centennial Association and to appropriate $5,000 to the same, was considered and referred to the Judiciary Committee in order to ascertain the constitutionality of the proposed appropriation.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill to fund the public debt of the State came up on its third reading.

Mr. Latham moved as a substitute to fund the whole debt of the State (except the Construction and Special Tax bonds) in bonds at 25 cents on the dollar, and to pay 6 per cent. per annum on the same. Lost by a vote of 23 to 10.

Mr. Bell offered an amendment funding the first class bonds at 40 cents on the dollar and the 2d and 3d class at 25 cents, and to make the rate of interest 3 per cent. for the first five years.

Pending further consideration, the question was postponed until to morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to ascertain the indebtedness of the various counties in the State and to prescribe a statute of limitations. Referred.

By Mr. Finger, a bill regulating venue of actions against insurance companies. Referred.

At 12 o'clock the bill in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad, providing for the purchase of the decree now in the hands of the Federal Court by the State, came up as the special order. Pending discussion on the bill, on motion of Moore, colored, its further consideration was postponed till Wednesday next.

The following bills were taken up on the calendar and disposed of as follows:

House bill relating to lunatics in various portions of the State. Recommitted.

Senate bill to incorporate the town of Shelby, in the county of Cleaveland, passed its readings.

House bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

Mr. Spears offered a resolution to the effect that this House now adjourn in honor to the birthday of the Father of his Country.

Mr. Spears accompanied the motion to adjourn with eulogistic remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

FEBRUARY 23d, 1875.

Mr. LeGrand, a petition from citizens of Rockingham, opposing the proposition to make two corporations out of the town of Rockingham.

Mr. Jenkins, a bill to compel the Carolina Central Railway to complete its railway to the town of Shelby. Referred.

Mr. Standford's bill supplemental to the bill establishing the county of Pender, passed its third reading.

Mr. Cook's bill to repeal sections 19 and 20, chapter 65, of Battle's Revisal. Repeals the law allowing farmers to give merchants liens on their crops after January 1, 1876.

Mr. Peebles supported the bill upon the ground that the present law had worked much harm to the farmers of Eastern Carolina, to both the merchant and farmer.

Mr. French hoped that the bill would not pass. It would do much damage to the people of his county. The law had been enacted for the benefit of that class of farmers who did not have the means necessary to make a year's crop. The best farmers in Robeson and Columbus counties resorted to this law, not the tenants, but the landlords.

Mr. Cooke argued in favor of the bill. The people of his district demanded it; they had seen the evil effects of its workings, and they had implored him to use his influence to have the law repealed. The merchant made the farmer pay for the risk, and the heavy per cent., or profit, thus charged had impoverished the latter.

On motion of Mr. LeGrand, farther consideration of the question was postponed until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

THE TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Armfield's resolution to change the time of holding the State elections.

Mr. Armfield argued that the present time of holding the State elections made North Carolina the pioneer State of the Union, and past experience had shown us both the importance of the occasion and the great effort that was made by the National Government to control this election for national ends.

Messrs. Peebles, Bell, French and Selby sustained the views of Mr. Armfield.

Messrs. Graham, Williamson and LeGrand opposed the bill.

Resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 17.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The amendment of Mr. Bell to fund the first class of bonds at 40 cents and the second and third class at 25 cents, and to make the interest 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for different periods. Adopted by a vote of 20 to 15.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment making it lawful for any person acting in a fiduciary capacity to exchange these bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Love offered an amendment authorizing the publication of the law for three months in the *Journal of Commerce* and the London *Times*. Adopted.

The bill as amended passed its second reading.

Mr. Love gave notice that a supplemental bill would be introduced to fund the Special Tax Bonds.

The bill as passed funds all the debt of the State, except the N. C. R. R. Construction and Special Tax Bonds, amounting to $14,702,945, into a debt of $4,459,803, upon which the following rates of interest shall be paid: 2 per cent for the first two years, 3 per cent for the next three years, 4 per cent for the next four years, and 5 per cent for the next twenty years

Mr Marler, from the Joint committee on Adjournment, reported that it would be impossible for the Legislature to adjourn before Wednesday, the 10th of March, and recommended that it do adjourn at that time.

MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The evening was occupied in the consideration of the question of registering deeds. The following substitute offered by Mr. Armfield to the original bill was adopted, after which the bill passed its second reading.

SEC. 1. That deeds conveying real estate, and agreements to convey real estate shall be valid against creditors, and subsequent creditors for a valuable consideration only from and after their registration in the county where such real estate is situated.

SEC. 2 This act shall be in force from and after the 1st day of January, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House bill to repeal the prohibitory law for Ashpole Baptist Church, in Robeson county, passed its readings.

House bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick county to submit to the people of that county the question of changing the county seat, passed its readings.

By Mr. Shackelford, a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within five miles of Tabernacle Church, Onslow county.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker announced as the special order the consideration of the resolution offered by Hughes, colored, and a substitute therefor by Mr. Moring, for the expulsion of J. Wm. Thorne, of Warren, from a seat on this floor.

A report of this trial will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

FOUR BABIES AT A BIRTH. MORE ABOUT the Baltimore Sensation.

The quartette sisters, who made their first appearance on Tuesday night, at No. 119 Low street, held a numerously-attended levee yesterday. All of them were in apparently sound health, and as good humored as the circumstances would permit. The proper name of the mother and father of the children is Hahn and Hoen, as it is pronounced by some. The babies were visited by hundreds of ladies from all parts of the city, and some who live out of it. A number of these came in carriages. At least a score of physicians called to see the phenomena of nature, and one physician coming from Washington and another from Philadelphia. The babies were christened on Wednesday by Rev. Father Malloy, of St. John's parish, at the request of the mother. They were named respectively Sarah, Mary, Kate and Jennie, and each was duly labeled to prevent them from becoming mixed, which would otherwise be likely to happen, as they are as much alike as four peas. When the announcement was made at 9 o'clock last night that the babies refused to receive any more visitors until this morning, the pavement in front of the house was crowded with ladies, who went regretfully away. The father of the children says his name is John Hahn; he is thirty years old, was born in Germany, but came to this country when one year old. Mrs. Hahn, who is also thirty year of age, was born in the United States. She has for several years been in delicate health, and for the past six weeks has been ill. Mr. Hahn, as heretofore stated, is a cigar maker, and has been out of work for the past six weeks. He is quite an intelligent man, evidently temperate, and undoubtedly means to do the best he can under this heavy visitation of Providence.

A Constitutional Difficulty.

The Raleigh *News* says: Judge Kerr and Judge McKoy, for mutual convenience, exchanges Districts for the spring Circuit. Judge Kerr opened the two weeks term of Alamance Court, adjourning the Court on Wednesday evening last until Monday, when Judge McKoy resumed the business of the term. We learn that, under a constitutional construction, it has been decided that Judge McKoy could not legally hold the Court. At all events the Court was adjourned on Monday evening, and the business of suitors is postponed until the Fall Term of the Court. We have no special information on the subject, beyond the actual fact of the abrupt closing of the term We will give further information to morrow.

From the Raleigh News

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

J. Williams Thorne, Member from Warren County, Tried in the House of Representatives as an Atheist—The Disbeliever on the Stand—Proceedings of the Court.

It will be remembered that about one month ago Mr. Means, of Cabarrus county, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives inquiring into the constitutional right of J. Williams Thorne, the member from Warren county, to a seat on the floor. But few members of that body had any idea as to what charges would be preferred against the member, and did not care enough about it to inquire. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who considered the matter in private sessions, sent for persons and papers, obtained all the evidence they could get, and on Saturday last, through their Chairman, Mr. Moring, submitted a report of their action without making any recommendation. Mr. Moring asked for the reading of the evidence, whereupon the clerk first read a pamphlet written by Thorne, in which he denounced the Evangelical religion as tending to evil and the cause of all the crime now existing. God as a Shylock, and the Trinity and Resurrection as mystical superstitions.

Then followed the sworn evidence of Thorne, in which he stated that he believed in a God, but not the characterizations attributed to him by christians, &c. Also the evidence of others that he was a member of good standing of the "Progressive Order of Friends," &c.

Resolutions of expulsion were offered by several members, and the further consideration postponed till yesterday.

Before the hour of 12 o'clock yesterday, the galleries and lobbies commenced to fill up, and when the special order was called, quite an audience had gathered to hear the ecclesiastical discussion.

The resolution of Mr. Moring being before the House, the Speaker announced that the member from Warren was entitled to the floor.

The trial now being ready, Mr. Thorne was requested to withdraw from the Hall.

Several speeches were made for and against the defendant. The odious pamphlet was re read, and much interest seemed to be manifested by the members and visitors alike.

The discussion soon assumed a broader scope than was first anticipated, and it was evident that the trial was to assume a regular ecclesiastical court.

Mr. Mendenhall, a member of the Society of Friends, felt called upon in defending the principle involved in this case to state briefly the leading tenents of his church, which, though at variance with other ecclesiastical orders, was based upon a firm and abiding faith in every precept taught in the Bible.

Though Robt. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and General Haveleck did not believe in the religious faith of Geo. Fox or Wm. Penn, and the latter would not subscribe to the church doctrines of the former, yet he believed a purer christian heart never throbbed in the breast of man, than that of Gen. Lee.

NIGHT SESSION.

The discussion was resumed at 7½ o'clock, when Mr. Thorne came forward and promulgated the following additional creed: "There is but one living and true God; everlasting, without body or parts or passions; of an infinished power, wisdom and goodness; the maker of all things

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

Robbery at Bargaw.

The store of Mr. C. N. Sparkman, at Bargaw, in this county, was entered on last Sunday and robbed of a lot of goods, in value amounting to several hundred dollars. James McWilliam and David Stewart, both white, were suspected and a warrant was issued for their apprehension. They were found with but little trouble, sleeping off the effects of the liquor which they had stolen along with the other goods.

The articles stolen, with the exception of the whisky, were found secreted in the woods, and McWilliam and Stewart were taken before Justice Jordan and were each sentenced to give a justified bond in the sum of $200 for their appearance at next term of Superior Court. Failing to this they were sent to the city yesterday and turned over to the Sheriff, by whom they were committed to jail.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

The Stockholders of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association met at the Bank of New Hanover on Tuesday evening. Col. J. W. Atkinson was called to the Chair and Maj. C. A. Englehard elected as Secretary. A quorum being present, the meeting proceeded to elect a President and Board of Managers.

Col. S. L. Fremont was unanimously elected President, and Messrs. W. L. Pearsall, J. W. Atkinson, J. A. Westfeldt, C. A. Englehard, W. H. Yopp, F. W. Kerchner, C. P. McRee, Thos. G. Z. French, W. A. Fellon, Jr., Samuel H. Brown, H. B. Short, of Columbus, Dr. Elisha, of Duplin, William Anderson and Col. Cleveland, and Messrs. Bedford Brown, Jr., Dellinger, Englehard and Giddings Executive Committee, the Superintendent being ex-officio a member.

Messrs. Willard and Englehard were appointed a Committee to procure a Premium List for Fall Fair. Messrs. J. W. Atkinson, Englehard and J. A. Westfeldt were appointed a Committee to secure Special Premiums.

Meeting adjourned.

Wilmington, Feb. 24, 1875.

Editors Journal:

I would not ask you to publish the letter written by Mr. D. T. Durham's card of the 22d, were it not for the fact that I have yet to be told by the Democratic party that I am dispatch agent. I was introduced in the House on last Thursday night by the word of personal explanation I never had a letter from Mr. Durham, and I am glad that I believe the injustice done me in his letter does not come from his heart. It is not of an inadvertence probably on his part, for he will acknowledge that his position on this new county question, created by the supporters of the measure in general, or to say the least, indicated sufficient evidence will say in this. Believing this to be the position, prompted me to ask Mr. Durham's name to the bill.

In fact, after the compromise, the county site on the river, Mr. Durham went so far as to say that he would give the new county ten acres of land in it only for county purposes, public buildings, &c., provided the county site was located at Rocky Point depot.

These facts I produced together with my card in reply to Dr. Linett, in order to show that my action was not hasty or "*in the dark*," as he states in his card. I stand beyond the pale of reproach without the "shadow of a shade" of doubt, either as to the correctness or validity of my dispatch or the propriety and fairness of my whole course in this matter.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. HICKS.

ASHTON, Feb. 18 1875.

Editors Journal:

On Thursday, the 11th inst., while the bill for the county of Pender was under consideration, I sent a telegram to Raleigh asking a postponement of the bill until next week, and we would send petitions signed by D. T. Durham, B. Brown, Daniel Shaw and myself; not until last Tuesday did I hear that my telegram was characterized on the floor of the House as a forgery.

After I sent the dispatch, Dr. Hicks came to me and asked if Mr. Brown and Mr. Durham signed that dispatch? I told him they did not. He then asked by what authority I used their names? I told him I was authorized. He asked when I got the authority? I told him about two weeks ago. He remarked that he did not allude to the petition, but to this special telegram. I told him I had no special authority. Then he said I had no right to use them. I told him I did. That is the conversation as nearly as I can remember it.

My authority from those gentlemen was general, as their affidavits will show, and I had no use for a special permit to use those names. I had authority from other gentlemen in the same way, showing that I was sustained by those I represented, and in case of necessity I should use those names without having to go to them.

The following is the affidavit referred to:

ROCKY POINT, Feb. 17, 1875.

We, the undersigned, do hereby acknowledge that we gave Doctor Wm. T. Linett authority to use our names in opposition to the proposed county of Pender.

B. BROWN,
D. T. DURHAM.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 17th day of February, 1875.

JAMES B. MCPHERSON, J. P.

After the above colloquy between Dr. Hicks and myself, I went over to see Mr. Durham, and sent to Mr. Brown, and got their special permission to use their names to a similar dispatch, showing that they sanctioned the first.

I wish you to insert the above in justice to myself and my friends, as it places me in a position that reflects upon my character.

Very respectfully,

W. T. LINETT.

Letter from Mr. D. T. Durham.

ROCKY POINT, Feb. 22, 1875.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Believing that I can satisfactorily explain the existing controversy between Drs. Hicks and Linett, and they both being personal friends of mine, and knowing neither of them would maliciously do a wrong, I beg that you insert the following: On Monday 25th, January, Dr. Linett came to me to sign a petition against the formation of a new county, which I did cheerfully. He was working for the opposition in my township and I gave him the benefit of my name. On the 10th inst., he sent off a telegram with Mr. Shaw's, Mr. Brown's, his and my names attached, thinking the signing of the petition was ample permission to use my name. But after his authority was questioned, he came to see me and get permission to use my name to a similar telegram, but not until after the one under consideration was sent. Of course being opposed to the county I endorsed the dispatch and would have given him the benefit of special authority had he come for it. Dr. Hicks having found I did not sign my name, he favoring the bill, telegraphed likewise. There can be nothing criminal in either of these gentlemen's action, but perhaps, both did a little wrong. Dr. Linett in not getting my permission to use my name to that special telegram, and Dr. Hicks in questioning the dispatch, knowing that I was opposed to the county, but it was all through excitement, and, I think really no one is to blame.

Very respectfully,

D. T. DURHAM.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA REPORT.

THEY UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMN THE RETURNIG BOARD.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BURN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTS ON LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA.

THE HOUSE ENGAGED ON THE TARIFF BILL.

DEVELOPMENT OF GRANT'S PROGRAMME IN ALABAMA.

THE SENATE BUSY ON COLORADO.

THE FORCE BILL UP IN THE HOUSE.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN REGARD TO IT.

PASSAGE AT ARMS BETWEEN ELDRIDGE AND SYPHER.

THE COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO BILLS PASSED THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Noon—House—The Louisiana Special Committee reported with resolutions, unanimously condemning the Returning Board; and by a majority of four to three recommending the Louisiana House of Representatives to take immediate steps to remedy the injuries and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats. Also recommending the recognition of Kellogg as Governor till the termination of his term of office. Ordered to be printed. The Committee on Alabama affairs also made a report.

The House then proceeded with the tariff bill.

In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported that the United States is not bound to proceed with the contract for addit onal Pacific mail service to China and Japan.

Winder's Building, occupied by the Ordinance and Engineer Departments, was fired by incendiaries. The building is opposite the Navy Department, which has been fired three times. Some one is crazy or there is a plot to destroy records.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Night—The Senate Finance Committee agreed to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy the Freedman's Bank building at $315,000.

HOUSE—G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs, made his report, closing with the following resolutions:

Whereas, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the Select Committee of the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874; and whereas, said Committee has unanimously reported that the returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law by reason whereof persons were awarded in the House of Representatives seats to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them,

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives in Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

Resolved, That William P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

The majority and minority reports were ordered to be printed.

As the result of a colloquy between the Members as to which was the majority report and which was the minority report, it may be stated that all the members of the Committee report against the action of the Returning Board, and that Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall unite in a majority report that there was no general intimidation in the State, but a free and fair election which resulted in favor of the Conservatives who were deprived of the result by the wrongful action of the Returning Board, and that Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Fyfe unite in a minority report, and that Foster assents with Hoar, Wheeler and Fyfe to a compromise to recognize Kellogg as Governor, and giving the majority in the House to the Conservative delegates.

The majority report in the case of Alabama was presented by Coburn, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee, and the views of the minority, by Buckner, of Missouri. They were ordered to be printed.

Coburn, of Maryland, made an effort to get up what is known as the caucus force bill, reported by him last week. Smith, of New York, made an effort to get up the constitutional amendment to regulate the election of President and Vice President, but Dawes, of Massachusetts, pressed action on the tariff bill and succeeded. The House then, at 12 o'clock went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill, Hale, of Maine, in the Chair, all debate on the bill being limited to one hour.

The House spent the whole day in committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and among other amendments put on one for an income tax, but as soon as it was reported back to the House Dawes moved a substitute for the whole bill which was passed; yeas 123, nays 113. The bill as passed makes the tax on whiskey hereafter to be manufactured, not taxing stock on hand at all, ninety cents a gallon; on tobacco 24 cents a pound; on cigars $5 a thousand; on cigarettes $2 75 a thousand; on molasses, melada and sugar imported from foreign countries in addition of twenty-five per cent on the present duties. It restores the ten per cent on manufacturer's bonds, and provides that the increase of duties shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard for use on or before 10th February, 1875, or to goods on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of the act.

SENATE—Spencer presented a memorial from the Republican members of the General Assembly of Alabama to the President and Members of Congress setting forth, first, that charges have been made by the Alabama Legislature in the penal code of the State by which a system of involuntary servitude and peonage for African citizens is sought to be inaugurated; second, that political legislation has been enacted by means of which 93,000 Republican voters are practically deprived of representation, that the Republican constitution is restricted and there is a practical nullification of the constitutional amendments. They therefore ask Congress to empower the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain contingencies in order to preserve the peace in the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The amendment to strike out the clause repealing the Pacific Mail subsidy was lost by a vote of 52 to 11.

The Army Bill passed.

The bill for the admission of Colorado is up. Edmunds stated that the majority of his party desired their action, otherwise he would have pressed the Civil Rights bill.

The Cabinet to-day decided to take no action at present upon the proposition from the Pacific Railroad Company to make a sinking fund of their obligations to the Government lest the discussion in Congress should put to hazard the regular appropriation bills.

There was no discussion in the Cabinet to-day either upon the Arkansas or Louisiana affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Noon.—The Senate has up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

In the House reports were made from the Committee on Elections giving the seat from Louisiana to Sheridan as against Pinchback, and from Arkansas to Hodge as against Gause, which are to be called up hereafter. An effort was made to get a consideration of the Louisiana report and of the Arkansas report and the caucus force bill, but by a fusion between the democrats and the moderate republicans preference was given to the funding civil appropriation bill and the House went into committee upon it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Night—The House is in session to-night and the majority have succeeded in getting up Coburn's Force bill.

HOUSE—G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rose to call up the report of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs. Coburn, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration and desired to have precedence given to the bill reported by him and known as the Caucus Force Bill. Poland, of Vermont, claimed that his report on Arkansas matters should have precedence. Ward, of Illinois, sustained Poland's views, and represented that the disturbed condition of Arkansas demanded prompt action by Congress. Hoar said that the resolutions reported by him yesterday contained recommendations concurred in by all the members of the Special Committee, and immediate action was desirable, in view of the fact that the Louisiana House of Representatives, which was asked to remedy injustice, would adjourn in a few days. Poland suggested that all these Southern matters should be allowed to stand aside until after the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bills, and that then they be taken up in the order of their presentation to the House.

Smith, of New York, declared that the Constitutional Amendment reported by him for the election of the President and Vice-President, was the unfinished business before the House, and was a measure of the highest importance.

Congor, of Michigan, intimated that Poland was the representative of the party of masterly inactivity, and that he might have had action on Arkansas affairs in Congress.

Poland defended himself from the imputation, and said he had only failed to press the earlier consideration of Arkansas affairs, in deference to the public business, as represented by the Chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means, and Appropriations. As soon as the next appropriation bill was out of the way he proposed to proceed with it with all possible despatch.

Negley thought it was high time that the House should direct its own business instead of leaving it to the Committee on Ways and Means and Appropriations.

Ward, of Illinois, came to the defence of Poland and of the Committee on Arkansas affairs.

Coburn represented that the debate on his bill would cover all the questions raised in the reports of the Special Committees on the Southern States, and besides his bill contained something definite and tangible.

Finally, after a long colloquy, the question was put on the motion of Garfield, of Ohio, to go into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 145; nays 101.

The Democrats all voted for the motion and 101 Republicans against it.—The discussion on the civil bill branched off into frauds and intimidation, and the use of overflowed bacon for political purposes in Alabama, and there was quite a noisy altercation over it. After the Committee rose there was an exchange of compliments between Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Sypher, of Louisiana, arising out of the report of Eldridge's speech a few nights ago. Sypher characterized what he complained of as cowardly and contemptible.

The Senate to-day passed a bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, and then took up Morton's bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, but adjourned without action.

The Senate amended, in several particulars, the Colorado and New Mexico bills, so that they will have to go back to the House for the action of that body.

The Treasury will to-morrow commence the payment of the March interest on the 10.40's, without rebate.

RALEIGH.

THE PUBLIC DEBT BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

THE HOUSE CONSIDERING THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF THORNE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23—Night—The Senate to-day passed on its third reading the bill adjusting the State debt. It provides for the funding of the debt as follows: For the old debt and registered certificates, 40 cents on the dollar; for funded internal improvement bonds, 25 cents on the dollar; (it does not include Construction and Special Tax bonds). The following interest to be paid: For the first two year, two per cent.; for the next three years, three per cent; for the next five years, four per cent.; for the next two years, five per cent. Notice is given that a supplemental bill will be introduced to fund the Special Tax bonds.

A resolution passed the Senate to-day to change the time of holding the State election, to prevent North Carolina from being the pioneer State.

The House is considering the question of expelling a white member, J. W. Thorne, from Warren county, via Vermont, because of non-belief in the existence of God.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY PASS THE SENATE BILL.

THE ENGLISH VIRGINIUS CLAIM

GLADSTONE REPLIES TO NEWMAN AND ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

PARIS, Feb. 24—Noon—The Assembly passed the Senate bill clause by clause. The election occurs one month before the dissolution of the Assembly and commences their functions upon the separation of the Assembly.

LONDON, Feb. 24—Noon—It is stated that the Earl of Derby has accepted from Spain five hundred pounds for each white and three hundred for each black man murdered in the Virginius affair.

Gladstone has published a pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism" in reply to Dr. Newman and Archbishop Manning. He maintains his original assertions; he eulogizes Newman whose secession is the greatest loss since Wesle; acknowledges that the loyalty of the mass of the Catholics is unchanged; refutes Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman Church are not changed by the Vatican decrees, and points to the declarations repudiating the doctrines of Papal infallibility and the temporal power by which the English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil liberty.

GEORGIA.

THE STATE TREASURY A MILLION SHORT.

THE ROBBERY CHARGED TO HENRY CLEWS.

ELABORATE INVESTIGATION BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TREASURER JONES REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Night—The Herald has an ugly special to the effect that the Georgia State Treasury is a million short. Treasurer Jones reported over a million in the treasury, but only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars can be found. An investigation shows that at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds have been paid twice. Treasurer Jones says Henry Clews, who was State agent, never gave him a statement of disbursements. If Clews paid bonds without cancelling them and then put them on the market again Treasurer Jones had no means of knowing it. The whole State regards Jones as perfectly honest. His bond is two hundred thousand dollars.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23. — Night—The Sub Finance Committee, appointed to examine the Treasury, have made an elaborate and voluminous report to-day upon its salient points, which are as follows: On the first of January last Treasurer Jones reported the cash on hand to be one million and three thousand dollars. Since that time he has collected one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, making the total for which he is responsible one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and for which he is credited as follows: Six hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars are in the hands of agents in New York, for the paying of maturing bonds and interest on coupons which was not received at the time Treasurer Jones made his report to the Legislature; also one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars paid out by the Fourth National Bank of New York as interest and premiums on gold; also paid out of the Treasury direct on Executive warrants since the first of January one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, also cash on hand one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, making one million one hundred and two thousand dollars, which leaves a deficit of $68,000 to account; for this deficit Treasurer Jones submits informal vouchers for advances made to civil establishments, state road, exchange bills, executive warrants signed by Bullock, interest on temporary loans, loss by failure of John King at Columbus and counterfeits, amounting to $64,060, none of which are in proper form, and which, upon a superficial examination, the Committee does not allow, thus leaving about four thousand dollars unaccounted for altogether. The Committee further state that Treasurer Jones has illegally paid one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars on old bonds, due January 1872, the same being a part of the bonds said by Bullock to have been paid by Clews. Of course Jones is not charged with this in the foregoing balance.

Jones states in extenuation that he had had no notice of the previous payment.

The Committee conclude by recommending that Jones be requested to resign, and in the event that he refuses that the State appoint a competent financial agent to supervise the Treasury Department and ascertain accurately the condition of the State's finances. The Committee do not attack the integrity of the Treasurer but condemn without qualification the system of book keeping and the general administration of the Treasury.

The report was ordered printed and made the special order for to-morrow evening. It is not known whether Jones will resign or not, but it is predicted by many that he will not, and if he refuses there is some talk of impeaching him, but they will hardly resort to such violent measures. Ample provision will be made by the present Legislature to cover all deficits and keep the finances of the State in a healthy condition.

LOUISIANA.

A BITTER DENIAL IN REGARD TO McENERY.

THE ADJUSTMENT AGREED ON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Noon—In reply to a card published in the New Orleans papers, by certain prominent citizens, in relation to conservatives in Washington, stating that Governor McEnery had lost the confidence of the people of the State of Louisiana, the Conservative committee here desire to state that they have at no time, either directly or indirectly, individually nor collectively, in any manner expressed any such opinion, but have refrained from treating in relation to the questions of 1872; and now declare that had any such opinions been expressed in their hearing, or within their knowledge, they should not have hesitated to promptly deny and correct the same as unfounded in truth.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Noon—McEnery protests against the compromise of the '72 elections.

Governor Kellogg and the Conservative caucus have dispatches stating that Messrs. Burke and Leonard, now in Washington in the interest of the Conservatives, have accepted Wheeler's proposition.

A majority present in the House have expressed themselves favorably, and Kellogg is anxious for some adjustment before Congress adjourns.

GOTHAM.

TRACY OPENS IN BEECHER'S DEFENCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Night—The Brooklyn City Court room was crowded this a. m., when Gen. Tracy opened in Beecher's defence. All of the parties to the suit were early in their places. Tracy devoted much eloquence on behalf of Beecher, who he said took his stand alone, but supported by his God and the justice of his character. He alluded to his prominence as a supporter of the Union at the commencement of the late war which he said won the admiration of the whole world. One of the most striking characteristics of the man was a profound and earnest interest in young men (and women?) This prosecution was the reward he received for the love and devotion that he had lavished upon a young man. The counsel related the history of Tilton and dwelt upon his being a deist and denouncing the marriage relations as a fraud and hindering the advancement of the world.

ALABAMA.

EMPHATIC PROTEST FROM ALABAMA IN REGARD TO THE RADICAL LIES.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 24—Noon—The Democratic Senators and Representatives of the Alabama Legislature to-day, without exception, signed an emphatic protest against the memorial presented in the United States Senate yesterday, by Mr. Spencer. They declare the charges in the memorial to be false and unfounded, and appeal to the legislation of the General Assembly of Alabama as conclusive proof of the falsity of the charges reported to have been made by the Republican members thereof.

"My real number is six, but my hand will bear squeezing," is what she said to the handsome young man at the

An Important Decision.

An opinion given on Monday by Judge Rodman in the case of Shaffer vs. D. A. Jenkins, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, re-affirms very positively the doctrine that the State cannot be sued through its officers when they refuse to pay the demands of creditors, and reverses a decision of the Court below, rendered by Judge Tourgee.—*Raleigh News.*

Important to Sheriffs.

In a recent murder trial in Pasquotank county, Judge Eure, of the First Judicial District, decided that the fact of a man not having paid his taxes disqualified him from acting as a juror. We learn that this is in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court. If this be so Sheriffs should hereafter, when required to summon a venire, leave out all who stand in the category, and we especially commend this fact to the attention of Sheriff Manning.

The Cost of Dead Indians.

Recent official statistics show that dead Indians are an expensive luxury. So far as we are able to figure out the problem with the aid of a "lightning calculator" and the latest dispatces, a dead Indian costs about as much as ten shares of Consolidated Virginia at the highest quotations. The last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made up from twenty-four reports of Indian agents, shows that during the year 1873, 405 Indians were killed by United States troops. The report of the Commissioner further shows that during the first six months of 1874, 158 Indians were killed.—Here we have a grand total of extirpated Indians for a period of eighteen months amounting to 663. The bills that have came in from the various departments, including the commissariat, transportation, military stores, etc., furnish the materials for a demonstration that it costs more to secure one dead Indian that it does to build a palatial residence or start a first-class hotel.—San Francisco *Chronicle.*

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which circulating through the heart irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists.

Heart Disease Cured.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Ind., February 1st, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health.

Gratefully yours,
VITUS KILLIAN.

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 10th February, at the residence of Robert Leak, by Rev J. T. Bagwell, Mr. L. G. HALL to Miss ANN E. McDOUGALD, all of Bladen

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

On the 16th inst., in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, by the Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Mr. JOHN G. DUDLEY and Mrs. CARLINA T. M. AS. Also at the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. JOSEPH J. BOWDEN and Miss MARY C. STRAUSS, both daughters of Mr. J. W. Strauss, of this city

DIED.

At his residence in Pittsboro, on Sunday, the 21st instant, Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY, son of the late James Ancrum Berry, of this city, aged 47 years.

At the residence of Dr. H. C. McLaurin, Brandon, Rankin county, Miss., on Friday, January 15th, 1875, Dr. JOHN G. McINTYRE, who was born October 11th, 1818, in Richmond county, N. C.

He completed a liberal education in his native State, and moved to Mississippi about the year 1843, where he studied medicine, qualifying himself for the practice of his profession by graduating in the University of Louisiana in 1852, when he located near Port Gibson, Claiborne county, where he practiced the profession of his choice to within a few months of his death. H.

In this city, on the morning of the 21st inst., MARTIN MIELAN, a native of the Parish of Furety, county of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 73 years.

SPECIAL.

THE Elmwood and Warwick collars are made differently from any other. The edges are all folded, and the surface is an exact imitation of linen.

Harmless as Summer Dew.

Yet in the highest degree Disinfectant and preservative, SOZODONT keeps the teeth always healthy and spotless, and the gums ruddy and free from canker.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

At this season of year the cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., are quite common, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

BLATCHLEY'S

MARK Patented TRADE

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. C. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

Feb. 25, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME — The produce and merchandize markets have in general been sluggish and inactive through the week, the effect of a similar condition of trade all over the country, growing out of the unsettled condition of Congressional affairs. As the present Congress has but a few days longer to sit, something definite must soon be determined in regard to the revenue and finance bills, and it is believed if trade is relieved of these drawbacks that business will take a spurt forward. The proposed changes in the tariff have tended to unsettle values for articles effected thereby. Our local markets have been very unsettled and prices succumbed to the general dullness of trade. The money market is also unsettled. The passage of the Usury bill which goes into effect next month has tendered to promote a stringency in money and borrowers find considerable more difficulty to obtain loans than formerly. Naval stores and cotton were about as active as usual though the former have suffered a decline. The shipments for the week show a falling off in valuation on those of last week and the principal articles of export for the week as compared with last week were as follows: Cotton 1,620 bales, spirits turpentine 2,927 casks, rosin 12,878 bbls, crude turpentine 83 bbls, tar 525 bbls, against: Cotton 4,698 bales, spirits turpentine 369 casks, rosin 14,807 bbls, crude turpentine 144 bbls, tar 1,849 bbls, for last week.

Foreign freights are firm. The supply of tonnage is not large and vessels are wanted.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—During the forepart of the week the demand for cotton was quite light and the declined ¼ cent. Toward the close the market rallied somewhat in tone and Wednesday official quotations were put up ¼ of a cent. The latter days of the week were noticeable for their activity the market being buoyant there was a disposition among buyers to take all offered and the sales were large at the quotations. At the close to-day the market is firm with a fair enquiry for export.

The sales for the week were 1,529 bales at figures ranging from 13¾ to 15¾ cents ℔ bbl.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	337 bales.
Saturday	264 "
Monday	610 "
Tuesday	332 "
Wednesday	200 "
Thursday	99 "

Being a total of 1,842 bales, against 1,950 bales for last week. The exports were 1,620 bales, and the stock is 2,160 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 96,950 bales, against 103,461 bales last week, 103,152 bales the previous week and 115,700 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 2,836,183 bales, against 2,739,233 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 107,435 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 83,553 bales, to which 61,777 were to Great Britian, 8,451 to France, and 13,325 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 835,219 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	13¾ cents.
Low Middling	14¼ "
Middling	14¾ "
Good Middling	15¼ "

ROSIN—The rosin market during the past week has not been very active, trade being checked, to some extent, by the decline of prices. The condition of the market remains very much as it was at the date of our last review, the only change noticeable being a further decline of 5 cents on Strained. In futures there was a fair trading for Strained, to be delivered next month, at prices not very materially different from the present quotations of spots. The result of the decline was produced by unfavorable advices from New York and abroad. At the close of the week there is a revival of feeling in the market, and to-day Strained is quoted firm at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

The better grades have continued in moderate request. There were small sales during the week at full quotations previously reported, and to-day the market may be noted as firm, at the figures given below.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained, at $1 65 ℔ bbl.

Saturday—No sales reported.

Monday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained, at $1 60, 200 bbls extra No. 2, at $1 75, 25 bbls extra No. 1, at $4 25, and 60 bbls Pale, at $5 00@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Tuesday—Sales of 2,000 bbls Strained, at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

Wednesday—No sales reported—Strained reported firm at $1 60 bid.

Thursday—No sales reported.

The receipts for the week were 10,287 bbls, against 9,975 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 12,878 bbls against 14,807 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 57,419 bbls against 61,712 bbls for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 60
Good Strained	1 65
No. 2	1 70
Extra No. 2	1 75
Low No. 1	2 20@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 10
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 00
Pale	5 25@5 50
Window Glass	5 75@6 00
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — The amount of business doing has been fair, all things considered, and the trade so far as the amount changing hands is concerned has been satisfactory. The market, however, has not been characterized by any buoyancy of feeling, and prices have rather favored buyers, though the decline has not been very heavy, and at the close there is more steadiness than was evinced in the earlier part of the week. There was some enquiry for future s in the early part of the week, and small sales were transacted for the month's delivery. To-day the mark t closes steady at 32 cents.

The receipts for the week were 912 casks, against 793 casks for last week. They quote for the

and the stock in market is 7,041 casks against 9,066 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	*50 casks at 32½c.	per gal.	
Saturday	100	" 32	" "
Monday	†25	" 32½	" "
Do	150	" 32½	" "
Tuesday	150	" 32½	" "
Wed'sday	150	" 32½	" "
Do	50	" 32	" "
Thursday	Small sales at 32c per gal.		

*Buyers option February delivery.
†City Distilled.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Along the wharves there has been an active sign of business in the Crude Turpentine market during the past week. The freshets in the river have brought to market a large number of rafts, containing upwards of 2,000 bbls of crude. This influx of receipts on the market has had the effect to demoralize prices, and the result has been heavy declines on both Hard and Yellow Dip. The first decline occurred on Friday, when Yellow Dip was quoted at $2 25. On Saturday the market was steady. On Monday Hard declined 15 cents. On Tuesday Hard advanced 5 cents, and Yellow Dip declined 20 cents. On Wednesday the market slightly reacted, and Yellow Dip was quoted 5 cents higher. To-day (Thursday) at the close the market is quoted firm at $1 25 for Hard and $2 20 for Yellow Dip.

The receipts for the week were 20,000 bbls, against 1,685 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 83 bbls against 144 bbls for last week, and the stock to-day is estimated at 23,000 bbls against 1,748 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	1100	1 40	2 25	2 25
Saturday	500	1 40	2 25	2 25
Monday	5000	1 25	2 25	2 25
Tuesday	7000	1 30	2 05	2 05
Wed'y	1000	1 30	2 10	2 10
Thursday	2(0 0	1 25	2 20	2 20

TAR—For the several days which constituted the early part of the week the market was in a fair healthy condition and pretty uniform at the general range of quotations. On Tuesday, however, there was a decline of 15 cents, and on Wednesday the market was unsettled without any official quotations. At the close to-day the market is quiet at $1 45 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 1,853 bbls. against 1,206 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 525 bbls. against 1,849 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 6,268 bbls. against 5,025 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 bbls at $1 65	per bbl
Saturday	175 "	" 1 65 "
Monday	300 "	" 1 65 "
Tuesday	150 "	" 1 50 "
Wednesday	No sales reported.	
Thursday	100 "	" 1 45 "

GRAIN—The past week has been an uneventful one, so far as creating any excitement or changing the general features of the grain market. CORN—About the usual trading was done in this line. There was a fair amount of orders from the interior and the city consumptive demand was good. The market ruled steady at former prices. There were three cargo arrivals on Wednesday evening containing 8,500 bushels as follows: Schr. Riverdale, 4,500 bushels; schr. B. M. Tilton, 1,800 bushels; and schr. John Howard 2,200 bushels. At the time of closing our report to-day no sales had transpired, but the market was quoted steady at 85½ cents and it was thought that these cargoes would be placed at above figures. From store prices have sustained no change. The receipts for the week were as follows: From Baltimore, 4,197 bushels; from New York, 2,600 bushels; from the eastern counties, 8,500 bushels, and by W. & W. R. R. about 2,000 bushels. The following are the quotations to-day: Yellow and mixed corn 90 to 92½ cts. and white mealing 95 @ 97½ cts. ℔ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ℔ bushel, including sac

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

Getting Better.

Little Keber Denmark, son of Mr. S. H. Denmark, of Goldsboro, who was so badly injured in that town on the 13th inst., by falling under the wheels of a coach while in motion, is now, we are pleased to learn, somewhat better, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. A full account of the accident was published, at the time, in the local columns of the JOURNAL.

The Western Division.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that the work on the Carolina Central Railway, between Buffalo and Shelby, is progressing favorably. The grading is about finished. The timbers for the bridge over Buffalo Creek are prepared, or nearly so, and are at a point somewhere on the Eastern Division, ready to be carried up. It is hoped that by the last of May trains will be running through from Wilmington to Shelby.

Cheap Transportation.

The Spartanburg (S. C.) *Spartan* says: "We notice the completion of the Carolina Central Railway between Wilmington and Charlotte, N. C., forming an entire new connection between the sea coast and the up country, and promising a still further reduction in rates of transportation of freight. The new road, in connection with the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line, has already made a reduction of nearly 25 per cent. on a car load of salt between Wilmington and Spartanburg, and from this we presume that the reduction will be extended to all cl asse of freight.

The Great South.

As a matter of some interest to our readers we copy from that portion of Mr. King's book, relating to our city. It will be remembered that this volume is the republication, in book form, of Mr. King's papers on "The Great South," published same little while since in *Scribner' Magazine*. Mr. King says:

The range of climate covered by the State may be taught by the statement that buckwheat can be grown on the mountains in Ashe county, and oranges flourish in the soft sweet air of Wilmington.

There is a tropical luxuriance of flowers and trees in Wilmington which is almost astonishing, for one sees all plants possible at Charleston or Savannah flourishing in the gardens of this more Northern town.

Wilmington lies on the banks of the Cape Fear river, and on the hills which extend backward from those banks. It is but twenty-eight miles from the mouth of the river, and was one of the havens most sought after by blockade runners during our civil war. At the mouth of the river stand Forts Fisher and Caswell, the former one of the strongest forts on the Atlantic coast, as it proved itself in the terrible days of 1865, when Porter and Terry knocked at its doors and finally burst them open. Wilmington has important railway connections, notably the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford (Carolina Central) Road, which will give the port direct communication with Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, and will immensely increase her trade. All the counties through which the road, when completed, will pass, are rich in mineral and agricultural resources. The other routes, leading to Charleston and Richmond, also command a considerable trade.

The Cape Fear river, at Wilmington, is a wide and noble stream, and the scene along its banks in the brilliant sunshine of the autumn morning when I saw it, was inspiring. Cheerful gangs of negroes were rowing huge scows from side to side of the stream, standing upright and steering by means of long poles or sweeps; one might have fancied them a species of African gondoliers. Sweedish ships were loading with naval stores; huge piles of lumber, and heaps and long rows of barrels of turpentine, and pitch and rosin, were ranged on the wharves. There were great numbers of negroes who looked idle, although many were employed; some were fishing, others sleeping in corners; one or two groups seemed discussing politics, and in the centre of a crowd of jet black men I heard the following question and answer—isolated fragments of a deep religious discussion:

"Wha's de reason dar's so many degrees (sects) o' Baptists now, when dar wan't on'y one John the Baptis', hey?

"Lor, nigger, we ain't 'sponsible fur dot; dat aint got nuffin to do wid godliness!"

Front street is a fine avenue, lined with many elegant blocks devoted to business. Market street is a broad central promenade, crowded with the omnipresent negroes, who chatter and "discuss" all day long. The blacks seem to think that labor is incompatible with the enjoyment of city life.

In that portion of the town devoted to the residences, churches, and public buildings, perfect tranquility prevails. Nowhere is there hum of wheels, clatter of teams, or braying of whistles. On Third and Fifth streets there are many elegant mansions, and gardens, filled with rarest tropical and costly plants. The City and Thalian Halls, the Jail, and one or two of the churches are quite imposing, but the city is not rich in architecture. The cemeteries are pretty sylvan retreats, and the sleepy, moss grown suburb of "Hilton" is a favorite resort for excursions.

Commercially, Wilmington has every reason to hope for great developments. The principal articles of export are spirits of turpentine, in barrels, crude turpentine, rosin, tar, pitch, cotton, peanuts, and lumber in all shapes.

The foreign trade is mainly with Liverpool, Queenstown, Antwerp, Belfast, London, Cardenas, Rotterdam, Havana, Bristol, Hamburg, Cape Haytien, Demerara, Jamaica, Nassau and Hayti. The steamship lines running to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, have an aggregate tonnage of 40,000 tons monthly. In 1872, 22,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped from this port.

After the war the exports of spirits of turpentine and rosin were encouraging until 1870; since then their development has not been so great, but the constant growth of the cotton trade makes amends for their failure. The fine regions extending along the road to Weldon, and on both sides of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad, as well as on the new Rutherford route, are very rich in turpentine and timber. The sections traversed by the two Cape Fears and the South and Black rivers are, perhaps, richer in turpentine stores than any other in the world. A new railway line on the lowlands of the coast, and terminating in Wilmington, is contemplated.

The little city has a valuation of only $7,000,000, a debt of $600,000, an excellent city government, and many enterprising merchants.

There is still some bitterness among those of the aristocrats, who were ruined by the war, but it is rapidly mellowing into a regret which has but little of unkindly feeling toward the North mingled in it.

A determination on their part to make Wilmington all that it has opportunities to be, would soon increase its population from 14,000 to many times that number.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE HOUSE EXPENDS ITS ENERGIES ON THE TARIFF BILL.

THE FORCE BILL ORDERED PRINTED.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE SPOKEN OF.

SENATORS RANSOM AND MERRIMON ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

NO ACTION ON MORTON'S PINCHBACK RESOLUTION.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

POLAND REPORTS AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Noon.—SENATE—Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, closed a six hours speech at 9 o'clock this morning.

Edwards, at 9.30 o'clock this morning, offered the following amendment:

"Strike out the resolution seating Pinchback and insert that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and it is hereby instructed to report forthwith a bill declaring that no constitutional government exists in Louisiana and providing for the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the General Assembly for Louisiana and all other State officers which are by the constitution of that State elected by the people of that State."

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, then took the floor and spoke at some length on his desire to restore peace between the North and the South.

The House adjourned at 11.30 last night without action on the telegraph bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Night.—SENATE—Thurman said the question before the Senate was not a question for Congress but a question for the Senate alone. If there is to be an extra session this resolution could be considered then, and it seemed to be admitted on all hands that an extra session of the Senate would be convened on the 4th of March. He believed it was the first duty of the Senate to provide means to carry on the government, and would therefore vote for taking up the appropriation bill.

Morrill, of Maine, said he was disposed to regard this resolution entirely as an order of business, and with a view to getting the Indian Appropriation before the Senate, he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Upon this question the yeas and nays were ordered and the resolution was tabled, yeas 39, nays 22.

Ferry, of Connecticut, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Boutwell, who would have voted in the negative.

West moved that the Senate adjourn, which was rejected, yeas 6, nays 52.

Windom, of Minnesota, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The House spent three hours on the tariff bill. All amendments offered by the opponents of the measure were voted down, but an amendment was adopted on motion of Dawes, increasing the tax on domestic cigars from five dollars to six dollars a thousand and on cigarettes from $3 50 to $3 75. Having got through the first two sections of the bill, the whiskey and the tobacco sections, the Committee rose and the House took up as a special order the bill reported by Stanard, of Missouri, from the Committee on Commerce, for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river on the Eads' jetty system. The House passed the Eads' bill without division.

The House then resumed the tariff bill. The third section abolishing the tax on matches was struck out. The fourth section, increasing the duties on molasses and sugars 25 per cent, was amended by including Melada.

The Committee then rose, and Coburn, of Indiana, reported the caucus force bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad will vote on the Texas Pacific on Friday. They are about evenly divided.

It is stated that the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee consider the Pacific Mail Subsidy as a contract which Congress cannot abrogate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Noon—The President has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate to convene on March 5th.

SENATE—The credentials of Cameron, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, and McDonald, Senator from Indiana, were read and placed on file.

HOUSE—On motion of Harriss, of Virginia, was inserted, in a bill providing for artificial limbs for pensioners, a provision repealing all laws that prohibit the payment of Revolutionary or War of 1812 pensions on account of disloyalty.

The House refused to go into a Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and went into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Noon—Full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill has been approved.

The eulogistic honors to the late Senator Buckingham have been postponed.

The House Committee reported favorably on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and it was recommitted. The House will give a night session to its consideration next week

In the Senate to-day, Flanagan presented concurrent resolutions of the Texas Legislature asking pension for the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

A bill was introduced making West Point, Va., a port of entry.

A squabble ensued over the order of business—Logan wanted Pensions, Edwards wanted Civil Rights and Sergeant hoped Pichback would come up again. It involved peace or war in Louisiana. He would sooner the case should be decided wrong than not at all.

Hitchcock said when the Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of he would call the bill up for the admission of Colorado. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate is considering it to-night.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Private Calendar rose without reporting a single bill, and then the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Poland, of Vermont, from the Select Committee on Arkansas affairs, reported a resolution that it is not advisable that there should be any interference with the government of that State, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration next week.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Noon.—Carpenter occupied his seat in the Senate to-day.

The Indian Appropriation bill is being considered.

HOUSE—Is in Committee on the Tariff bill.

The Baltimore Sun special says the Hoar committee will make two reports, one seating members expelled by the military, and the other recognizing Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Night—The Treasury received four million dollars in bonds from Europe, to-day, for redemption and exchange.

The Senate canvassed this morning on the order of business. There was a slim attendance. The Civil Rights bill was considered, but no conclusion was reached upon and subject.

The Library Committee heard Gen. Denver and others of the Mexican Veteran Association in favor of an equestrian statue in honor of Gen. Zachray Taylor.

Alcorn introduced a bill for the relief of the overflowed Mississippi river lands.

The Indian bill was taken up, but gave way to eulogies.

The debate in the House to-day was on the motion made by Burhard, of Illinois, to strike out of the Tariff bill the 5th section, which provides for the restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction on manufactured goods. Nearly all the members from Pennsylvania, Democratic as well as Republican, spoke in favor of retaining the section. The single exception was in the case of Storm, a Pennsylvania Democrat, who, to the amazement and chagrin of all his colleagues, supported the motion to strike out the section, and avowed himself unqualifiedly a free trader. The motion to strike out was lost by a vote of 86 to 98, and then, without finishing the bill, it was laid aside, and eulogies were pronounced on the four recently deceased members of the House, Crocker and Hooper, of Massachusetts, Hussey, of Maryland, and Rice, of Illinois.

The Louisiana Committee will report through Mr. Forster on Tuesday, and a minority report will be submitted by Mr. G. F. Hoar. The report of the Committee, which will be signed by Messrs. Forster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall, will adhere to the original views presented in the sub-committee report, and contains a recommendation that a resolution urging the proper authorities in Louisiana to give the control of the lower House to the Conservative members be adopted by the House. Some of those signing the report will express their willingness to support a resolution formally recognizing Kellogg Government, but the resolution their report does not urge, for the reason that the rights of Kellogg have not been established by any evidence taken by the committee, but are admitted upon general rumor, and as the best possible solution of the present difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Night.—SENATE.—Andrew Johnson's credentials were presented.

A resolution appointing a committee of five to sit during recess to examine the various branches of the civil service and report by bill or otherwise, with a view to reorganization, was introduced.

A resolution giving wounded soldiers, widows and orphans of those who died in line of duty preference in civil service. Passed by a vote of 36 to 8. This shuts out the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—Noon.—A New York Tribune special says that Minister Jay is to be suspended by the Hon. Godlave S. Orth, member-at-large from Indiana, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His name will be sent to the Senate after the 4th of March and he will leave for his new duties soon thereafter.

Messrs. Burke, Zacharie and Leonard had long interviews with Wheeler in Committee. They are now with the President for his sanction of the conclusions reached, when they will be telegraphed to New Orleans where the Conservative caucus is in session, for confirmation. In the meantime details are inaccessible.

SENATE—Joint resolutions of the Missouri Legislature were presented asking for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river according to the plan of Captain Eads. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE—The House, under a suspension of the rules, has passed the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, including many items for the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—Night—Nominations: Commodore Reed to be rear admiral, Captain Hughes to be admiral

The report of the Committee on Elections is 6 to 5 in favor of Lawrence and Sheridan. Lawrence contests the seat of General Sypher, and Sheridan was contested against Pinchback, as Representative of the State at large. The majority report was signed by three Democrats and three Republicans; the minority report by 5 Republicans, including the Chairman of the Committee.

HOUSE—A small number of bills were introduced. Reading of the Long bill was demanded, which consumed the morning hour. Testimony taken by the Louisiana Committee was ordered printed for the use of the House.

The bill regulating Chinese immigration passed. The day was consumed in voting on a propositions to suspend the rules for a variety of purposes.

The proposition to take up the bill to regulate the Freedmen's Bank was defeated.

The proposition to make the Texas Pacific Railroad bill a special order for next Wednesday evening was also defeated.

The bill to pay awards of the Southern Claims Commission to the amount of about $750,000 was passed.

The bill to pay claims allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury was defeated.

The bill for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army was passed.

SENATE—A memorial was presented by the Board of Trade, bankers and merchants of New York, against annulling the Pacific Mail contract.

A bill providing for the distribution of certain official documents and the Congressional Record was passed.

Lewis moved that the Senate adjourn in honor of Washington's birthday.

Windom, who had charge of the Indian Appropriation bill, refused to yield the floor.

The Indian Appropriation bill passed.

The West Point Appropriation bill passed.

Johnson presented resolutions from the Virginia Legislature, against the increase of tobacco tax.

The Pension Appropriation bill was considered.

Morton moved an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, for the counting of votes for President and Vice-President. Tabled. Ayes 32; nays 30.

Morton renewed his amendment. He said under the operation of the Twenty-second Joint Rule the objection of either House would suffice to throw out the electoral vote of a State. That the continuance of this rule might result in throwing the electin of the next President in the House of Representatives, and he wanted those who voted against his amendment to understand that they would be responsible for it, and in this connection he called attention to the fact that the Democratic Senators had all voted to lay his amendment on the table.

The caucus this morning reached no conclusion beyond that they will dispose of appropriation bills as they read them from the House and give Pinchback and Civil Rights *ad interim* attention.

VIRGINIA.

ENDORSING THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

RICHMOND, February 22—Noon.—Friends of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the House of Delegates yesterday had a conference with Judge Ould, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. The Judge said that nearly every leading man in the House favored the bill now before Congress, and expressed his willingness to vote for a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote aid to the road.

EUROPE.

PLAN FOR REORGANIZATON OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

SPAIN TO PAY THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

THE BRITISH AND THE AFRICAN COASTS.

PARIS, Feb. 22—Noon—The Left has decided to support the bill for the organization of the Senate upon the plan of 75 appointed by deputies, and the balance by councils.

MADRID, Feb. 22—Noon—It is reported that complications between Germany and Spain over the Gustave affair have been decided. The Politica asserts that the indemnity will be paid to the relatives of the victims of the Virginius affair—fixed at eighty-four thousand, and that the execution will be signed when Cushing presents his credentials to the new government.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22—Noon—John Mitchell has issued an address to the Tipperary electors, presenting himself again for Parliament. A meeting in Tipperary resolved to support him. It is believed he has no opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 22—Noon—Advices from Zanzibar state that a fleet of British men of war bombarded and captured Fort Mombazique, island of Mombaz, of the east coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours. The garrison lost seventeen killed and wounded. Two slave ships with three hundred slaves aboard were captured.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Noon—One of the principal measures that checks immigration is the prohibiting of enlistment on foreign account by the payment of premiums specially directed against Brazilian agents at Hohnlake is not to assist Bismarck. Bismarck's labors are lightened by arrangement's facilitating control over the Prussian ministry.

The German press is indignant at the Pope's encyclical.

ELECTRICISMS.

The Vermont Supreme Court decides that the stockholders of a bank are not responsible for bonds deposited in the bank for safe keeping

A train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail. One of the coaches fell fifteen feet. Fifteen persons were injured and one killed.

Wohl Bro.'s glue works at Chicago, covering eight acres, was burned. Loss $400,000; insurance only $86,000.

KNEW HER BUSINESS.

Mr. Maxon Gets Elected—How His Wife Found it Out.

James Maxon is a duly initiated and valiant Knight of Pythias, residing on Fourth street. The other night he left home, telling Mrs. Maxon that he was going to the lodge. About half-past eight o'clock two well dressed men rang the door bell, and when Mrs. Maxon appeared they introduced themselves as companion Knights of Pythias. They said the lodge had just held an election, and that Mr. Maxon had been unanimously called to the Chancellor's chair—the highest position in the lodge. They had been duly appointed, in accordance with the custom which is peculiar to the Order, to inform her of the distinguished honor that had been conferred on her husband, and to solicit her consent to his acceptance of the office, another stipulation peculiar only to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Maxon, they said, according to their rules, would hold the office for three years, and would receive an annual salary of $1,162, this being the exact amount according to the tribute levied on each Knight by the superior council. Mrs. Maxon was overjoyed, and thanked the courteous gentlemen—who had meanwhile seated themselves in the parlor—and gave her freest consent to the acceptance of the high and lucrative office conferred upon her worthy husband. The visitors rose to leave, and, as they were about to withdraw with all the thoughtful etiquette of thorough gentlemen, one of them suddenly remarked: "Oh! by the way, Mrs. Maxon, I almost forgot to give you this note; Mr. Maxon especially impressed upon me not to forget its delivery." A hurriedly written note was handed Mrs. M., and excusing herself, she retired to the lighter parlor and read:

Dear Wife:—I have been selected from among the 275 members of my lodge to act as Chancellor, a flattering office worth nearly $1,200 a year. It is always customary for the newly elected Chancellor to furnish refreshments for the knights. I have only $5 with me. Please send me at least $50, for I must do the thing up well. Send $100 if you have it handy, or borrow it of the neighbors. It will all come back when I get my first month's salary—$100. Your loving husband,

JAMES MAXON.

Mrs. Maxon's eyes opened and she thought a moment. Then she went to a wardrobe, plunged her hand into the pocket of her silk dress, pulled out a pretty Russia purse, and from its snugly tucked up corner took a bill. It looked nice and fresh and had in big figures upon it, "$100." Going to the door she inquired of the waiting gentlemen, "Will you take the money to him?" The kind looking fellow who handed her the note professing not to know what was in it, spoke up, "Oh, certainly, certainly, I'll see that he get's it safely. Glad to accommodate you, madam."

Said Mrs. Maxon, "I have only a $100 bill, and James wants but fifty, and besides that I don't want to send the whole of it. Will you get it changed for me, please."

The two gentlemen consulted a moment and then said "Oh, we have change," and straightway made up fifty dollars and gave it to Mrs. M. in exchange for the bill, and wishing her a very good night retired with all the elegant grace and manliness characteristic of the noble Pythian Knights.

In about twenty minutes Mr. Maxon came home. "Why," said his wife, "I thought you were entertaining your knightly associates. I didn't expect you before midnight, considering the amount of money you wanted for your feast."

"What do you mean?" inquired Mr. Maxon. "I don't understand you."

"Why didn't you send me this?" said Mrs. M., as she handed him the note. "Right after you left two very clever gentlemen called and said you had been elected to some very high office—Chancellor, I think—and I, of course,—

Maxon, who had glanced over the note and discovered its complexion, ejaculated, "You gave it to them? Why it's a diabolical swindle. Did you give them any money? How much?"

"Why, I gave them a hundred dollar bill and they gave me fifty dollars in change. Here it is."

Mr. Maxon in a despairing way took the money and carelessly glanced it over at first, then more eagerly scanning each bill carefully. "Well, well," said he, "this is a double outrage. Why all this money is counterfeit except two five dollar notes! But where in the name of common sense did you ever get a $100 bill. You didn't borrow that of the neighbors did you?"

"No," said Mrs. Maxon, who appeared to her husband to be strangely undisturbed, "I took that $100 note you gave me about a year ago. Don't you remember? You told me to look out and not to spend it."

"Why that's a counterfeit!" said her husband.

"I knew it was. Did you suppose I didn't see through their stupid game, Mr. Maxon? Your wife isn't a fool if she is a woman. Give me those two $5 bills if you please, I just want a new bonnet."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the most physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a factitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed up medicine has worked its way up to the present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier, resting of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed. Think of the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and barks, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine equal to it, for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to assist to them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State street Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and weariness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited. THOS. GALVARE.

229½ Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, MASS., June 1st, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. N. Kirk, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 15 1-4 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE, since April, 1872, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely any person without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am strictly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE and are in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 168 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq. 4w

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, choice literature, will be issued from the GOLDSBORO MESSENGER OFFICE, commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 16th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render as it issue an agreeable and instructive companion of choice reading, by popular writers both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly unique enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in a family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 21 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm." Forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 20 cents, free by mail. Six months subscription, without the Engraving, $1.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher, Goldsboro, N. C. dec 3 tf

THE LANDMARK,

PUBLISHED AT

STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.,

IS THE

Leading Newspaper in Western North Carolina.

IT IS THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER published in Iredell County—one of the largest and wealthiest counties in the State—and has attained a larger local circulation than any paper ever heretofore published in the county.

Its circulation in Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Yadkin, Davie and Iredell, is larger than that of any two papers in the State combined; and is rapidly acquiring a strong foothold in Forsythe, Surry, Rowan and Western Mecklenburg

It is the only paper in Western North Carolina that employs a regular canvassing agent, and is therefore known before the people. Under this system a rapidly-increasing circulation is the result, making the LANDMARK

The Best Advertising Medium in Western North Carolina.

Address, "LANDMARK."

Statesville, N. C

dec9 tf

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

"OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I set to that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," together with the material for the use of the future historian. And to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly*, as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

Address, till further notice, "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.

aug 15 183—

Molasses---Molasses.

100 BBLS. NEW CROP CUBA,

100 bbls. Sugar House.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

feb 19 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce."

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER.

May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

feb

LOTTERY.

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to Once every 11 Consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for One Dollar.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1 each, numbering from 1 to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION

Will give a Grand Concert

THURSDAY, March 31st, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift	$ 50,000
1	" "	25,000
1	" "	15,000
1	" "	10,000
1	" "	5,000
1	" "	2,500
1	" "	1,500
10	" $500 each	5,000
20	" 250 "	5,000
30	" 150 "	4,500
50	" 100 "	5,000
100	" 50 "	5,000
100	" 25 "	2,500
200	" 20 "	4,000
500	" 10 "	5,000
1,000	" 5 "	5,000
1,500	" 2½ "	3,750
49,255	"	46,250
49,775	Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to	$200,000
22	Prizes in Real Estate, amounting to	50,000
49,789	Gifts, amounting to	$250,000

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interest of this Association Liberal Commission Allowed

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec't'y, DENISON, TEXAS

C. R. JONES, National Hotel, Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 1 1-16w-ed

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines".—*Express, Buffalo, N. Y.* "Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.* "There is not a dull page between its covers".—*N. Y. Times* "A model periodical."—*Phila. Press.*

Why not Subscribe for

THE GALAXY

FOR 1875.

IT IS THE

BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

No family can afford to do without it. IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY.

A New Serial by Mrs. Annie Edwards,

LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION, JUST BEGUN.

Also a Story by Prof. H. H. BOYESEN,

A Norseman's Pilgrimage,

To continue several months.

In the next No. will be commenced

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW SERIAL Dear Lady Disdain.

A series of Articles by **Prominent South erners**, on the

CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE WAR, Not Controversial, will soon be commenced.

Interesting Sketches and Stories in each No. by such writers as JARED GRANT WHITE, ALBERT RHODES, HENRY JAMES, JR., JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, ROSE TERRY, RICHARD KIMBALL, and all the staff of BRILLIANT WRITERS which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and who have made a bright mark on our current literature. THE SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine.

Who would not give $4.00 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1875?

Subscribe at Once.

Send for our full prospectus.

WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

It can be had, with either "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazar" or "Appleton's Weekly," for $7.50.

SHELDON & COMPANY, New York.

Jan 14 1t 4w

FOR SALE!

Mules and Wagons.

SEVEN (7) Head good large Mules.

TWO (2) A No. 1 Road Wagons.

ONE (1) A No. 1 Timber Wagon.

On good easy terms. Apply to

J. E. SMITH,

Westbrooks, Bladen County, N. C.

jan 29 2-dtoo1-1m&wly.

New Crop Cuba Molasses.

75 HHDS. New Crop Cuba Molasses.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

feb 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE SAMPLE to Agents, Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with chromos. Send stamp, F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford Mass. 4w

SOMETHING FOR YOU. Send Stamp and get it. Address, F. D. HURST, 75 and 77 Nassau street, New York. 4w

MONEY easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES or getting up clubs in towns and country for the oldest Tea Company in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers street, N. Y. 4w

SHOT-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Man of a Thousand.

A Consumptive Cured—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. JAMES was discriminating he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1632 Race st., Philadelphia, naming this paper. 4w

SAMPLES AND A Complete **EMPLOYMENT.**

OUTFIT Sent Free. We want a suitable person in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our established C. O. D. SALES of staple and family goods of all kinds in constant use and wear. The oldest C. O. D house in America. Sales over half a million in 1874. LARGE CASH PAY to the right person. A rare chance for mail, male or female, at your homes or traveling. No risk. If you go to work we will send you *free* and *post-paid* a line of samples and a complete outfit. Address at once and secure your territory. H. J. HALL & CO., 6, N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore, Md. 4w

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT DISEASES USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY B